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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Central Europe Centers Eyes

Australia Calls to Ireland

Philippines Hear of Freedom

Yugoslavia Drops Dictator

Goodby Wheel Base, Says Ford

CENTRAL EUROPE takes hope from progress being made in planning its economic rehabilitation. Premier Tardieu and other French officials have satisfactory discussions with Prime Minister MacDonald and the British Cabinet in advance of the conference of Britain, France, Germany, and Italy on the proposed economic confederation of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Roumania, and Yugoslavia. Britain and France come into general agreement on a Danubian plan which they would support with a loan of about $40,000,000. They try to harmonize their views on reparations, war debts, and the League. Central Europe is the point of attack because of its pressing need, but the move by the four major powers is broadly just a new effort to accomplish a long-desired result—to bring nations together for a strong, long pull that can, conceivably, lift them all out of the quagmire of hard times.

* * *

The Irish Free State replies to Britain's note of concern. Abolition of the oath is held to be regular because not mandatory under the treaty, and abolition of the land annuities regular because granted by Free State legislation which can be repealed. New Zealand and Australia interject a new note, appealing to the Dublin Government not to upset "a full co-operation of self-governing peoples under a common crown" achieved by conferences and the Westminster Statute. Australia makes the Irish Free State's separation from Britain and the Dominions look about as simple as the unscrambling of eggs.

* * *

The House of Representatives approves, after 40 minutes of debate, independence for the Philippines in eight years. The Hare bill passes by 306 to 47. Pleas of Republican leaders and Secretary of State Stimson's emphatic letter declaring chaos would follow present independence are ignored. The bill differs from the pending Senate bill mainly in shortening the preparatory period from 15 to 8 years. Manila hears the news at 4 a. m. and gets out extras. But the people do not jubilate wildly. Recent events in the Far East make them wonder about the role they have sought for 30 years—self-government, with no major power to boss—or to protect.

* * *

Yugoslavia breaks a regime of absolutism after two troubled years. Premier Peter Zhivkovitch, virtual dictator, resigns and King Alexander appoints Dr. Voyislav Marinkovitch, leading Serbian statesman and opponent of the dictatorship, as head of the Cabinet. The Croats, Serbs, and Slovenes have differences among themselves, but they unite in quietly hailing an apparent return to constitutional government. They couldn't be dictated out of their national difficulties, but they believe they can pull themselves out.

* * *

Henry Ford upsets the automobile world again. Reminded that he omitted wheel base from published specifications of his new cars, he replies that wheel base—the distance from hub to hub—is as obsolete as goggles and linen dusters. Roominess and luxuriousness no longer depend on longitudinal reachiness—a new set of building principles does the trick.

* * *

Toronto hears Sir Henry Lawrence, former Governor of Bombay, declare India now realizes that Mr. Gandhi is not of real importance to the welfare of the country. He has shrunk, says Sir Henry, from the time he had no constructive ideas to offer the Round Table in London. But while the struggle goes on, news from Poona prison says, the Mahatma catches up on his reading. He refreshes on Tolstoy, long his inspiration, finds Ruskin was greatest as a social teacher, and revels in Henry Thoreau's "On the Duty of Civil Disobedience." Finishing Thoreau, Mr. Gandhi perhaps turns to Ecclesiastes and marvels at the truth of Solomon's words—"There is no new thing under the sun."

* * *

Oakland, Calif., finds its midtown wild duck refuge in Lake Merritt growing still more famous among both waterfowl and human beings. Wild white swans now drop like snow-bursts out of the sky to find place with the dozen varieties of ducks that fold their wings here for placid weeks of rest and feeding. Oakland people swarm the lake edge and develop excitement over the changing, colorful show—particularly the duck hunters. These hunters are not allowed to shoot, of course, but they go giddy over the collapsing rainbow of a teal's wing and the shimmering velvet of stately mallards—a spectacle denied them in customary contacts when they have to keep one eye closed and the other squinted down the obliterating sights of a gun.

Swiss Offer Training To Jobless Workers

Special from Monitor Bureau

Geneva

VOCATIONAL training of unemployed workers, or their preparation for new trades, is to be provided by the Swiss Federal Government, which recently opened a credit of $57,900 for this purpose.

The cantons will submit vocational training programs to the Department of Public Economy. The federal subsidy may not exceed 50 per cent of the total cost, but exceptions may be made for areas especially affected by the business recession.

Vote of Reich And in France Closely Allied

Watchful Waiting Policy Adopted by Parties in Paris Chamber

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—How France and Germany may affect each other was shown by the controversy respecting the date of the elections. It so happens that both countries make their appeal to the electors this year at about the same time, and in France there was much lobbying, and much ink was spilled, on the question of whether the French elections should precede or follow the German elections.

Strictly speaking, one should not perhaps say German elections. It is the Landtag of Prussia which is to be renewed. But Prussia is by far the greater part of Germany, and the results will furnish another indication of German sentiment.

The real struggle is between the National Socialists or Hitlerites and their allies on one side, and the Social Democrats and the Center, Roman Catholics, on the other. It is considered at least possible that the Hitlerites will make progress from the already formidable figures registered in the plebiscite of last autumn.

Interval Before Induction

Now while these elections are fixed for April 24, the French general elections are to be held May 1. The newly elected French Parliament will take up its mandate at the beginning of June, and, therefore, all constitutional requirements will be fulfilled.

On the other hand, it is usual to allow a little interval between the election of the new Chamber and its actual taking up of office.

Now the Radicals and the Socialists were anxious to hold the French elections at the earliest possible date, whereas the Moderates were anxious to hold them at the latest possible date. The Left parties, foreseeing a movement to the Right in Germany, were afraid that this movement would determine a similar movement in France. If the German elections were first, then the Left in France would stand to lose.

Leaders Exchanged Views

The French Right, on the contrary, was afraid that if the French people voted while still ignorant of the electoral results in Germany, they might vote for the Left, whereas if they were faced with a Right victory in Germany, they would reply by voting for the Right in France.

It is known, too, that there was an exchange of views between leaders of the Left in France and leaders of the Left in Germany, and that it was agreed that a Left victory in France before the Prussian elections would be helpful to the Left parties in Prussia. So the two countries were represented as watching and waiting on each other. If one went Left, the other would go Left. If one went Right, the other would go Right.

So this apparently trivial issue about the dates of elections had a considerable significance, and might, on this reasoning, determine the fate of two nations and their relations with each other for a number of years to come.

Generally, France and Germany have made up their minds about foreign policy, and are not so much concerned with foreign policy as with domestic matters. It was held to be better not to encourage a straight contest on the international questions, but rather to let each country proceed to its elections independently of the other and, as far as possible, uninfluenced by the other.

Holidays With Pay Follow Two Rises

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5 (AP)—Having given his employees two pay increases in the last year "because business is so good with us," Mr. Roman C. Pell Jr., president of the Pelican Paper Company here, yesterday announced the establishment of an alternate five-day week in his plant, with no cut in salaries.

The first increase was granted last May. There was another last January. Beginning the first Saturday in May, half of his employees, Mr. Pell said, would be given the day off. The next Saturday the other half will have the day to themselves. In a letter to employees announcing the change, Mr. Pell said:

"Last year your company was prosperous. Let's keep it so."

AMERICANS SEEK PEACE TRIBUNAL TO AID BUSINESS

Plan Arbitration Board Where Disputes Can Be Easily Settled

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—Plans for setting up an inter-American arbitration tribunal in the United States to make it possible for business men in this country and representatives of business men in other American republics to dispose of a controversy "immediately and economically and under adequate legal safeguards" by arbitration procedure were discussed at a luncheon given by the American Arbitration Association at the Bankers' Club today.

Mr. Herman G. Brock, vice-chairman of the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Council, said the proposed tribunal would be "a center of experiment and of education through the actual conduct of inter-American arbitrations which might be useful in devising a method for coöperating organizations in other American republics." It would provide in advance for arbitration of controversies arising under arbitration clauses in inter-American commercial contracts which are enforceable in the same manner as any other contracts under the United States Arbitration Act, he said.

Already more than 150 arbitrators have been chosen for a permanent inter-American panel, which will serve without compensation as a contribution to commercial understanding and peace in the Americas, Mr. Brock said. Every American country is represented in the panel.

"In order to insure absolute impartiality in the proceedings, an arbitration committee of five persons is being selected, consisting of two Americans and three members representing other American republics," he said. "This committee has charge of the proceedings under the rules." In conjunction with the tribunal, an inter-American law committee is being formed of lawyers in New York who specialize in the laws of the various American republics, he added.

The tribunal will serve parties who mutually agree to arbitrate in the United States and will not administer arbitrations to be held in any other republics in this hemisphere, Mr. Brock said.

Mr. Francisco P. de Hoyos, acting president of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce in the United States, expressed the hope that similar tribunals might be established in Latin-American republics.

"There is a confederation of chambers of commerce in Mexico," he said, "which offers an excellent agency to develop this plan."

World Bank Gains In Deposits After Five Lean Months

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switz., April 5—After five lean months of diminishing deposits the Bank for International Settlements today announced that in March its balance was increased by $22,200,000 to a total of $227,320,000. February's total was $195,119,000.

While perhaps it is premature to interpret this increase as a sign of returning confidence it is significant that the advance comes almost entirely in the short-term deposits of the central banks.

At the same time the World Bank pursues with heightened vigor its policy of maintaining the utmost liquidity of funds. Central banks have dictated this policy by making their deposits mostly at sight.

The World Bank now disposes of 10 per cent more capital than at any time since the end of October, 1931. While these funds are prevented by their liquidity from being largely available for loan to necessitous countries, nevertheless they strengthen the World Bank and are a preparation for a return to more normal conditions when the bank can play a more active rôle in meeting the fiscal emergencies in smaller countries.

Anarchy in Manchuria Grows As Guerrillas Defy Japan

Reinforcements Sent From Korea Find Severe Task in Restoring Order—Chinese Leader Escapes North Before Advance of Japanese

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, April 5—Disorders are continuing in many parts of Manchuria. Gen. Jiro Tamon's column, operating along the east branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway, captured a guerrilla stronghold at Fancheng, the guerrillas fleeing northeastward. The same column earlier occupied Tungpin. Gen. Ting Chow has escaped toward the Sungari River.

Gen. Kenkichi Uyeda's column, returning to Harbin from the Ninguta-Hailin region aboard a Chinese Eastern Railway train, clashed with bandits 304 kilometers west of Harbin after the bandits had derailed the train. It is estimated that there are 12,000 guerrillas operating in north Manchuria in groups ranging from 200 to 800.

Chientao dispatches state that virtual anarchy prevails, the guerrillas and "Big Swords" looting many towns despite the activities of the Japanese forces from Korea. Guerrillas captured the town of Petsakou, while 800 "Big Swords" captured Santaokou, after which they surrounded Ertalkou, the fall of which is expected momentarily.

Numerous Kirin troops and peace preservation corps soldiers have mutinied, joining the guerrillas in wholesale looting. A detachment of Kirin troops, escorting Japanese gendarmes along the Kirin-Hailung railway to subdue Communist bands operating around Panshih mutinied and joined the guerrillas.

The Japanese understand that Marshal Chang Hsao-liang's agents are financing the Communists in an effort to instigate a general strike of employees of the Chinese Eastern and other railways.

Formation of Puppet Rule in Shanghai By Japanese Is Alleged

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, April 5—In a statement issued today Gen. Wu Tehchen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, alleged that the Japanese military were supporting an independent local Chinese government in the Chapei and Paoshan districts adjoining the International Settlement.

Mr. Chen Chung-fu, a member of the Central Supervisory Committee of Koumintang, and several other prominent Chinese politicians have organized the "New Political Affairs Bureau," which has occupied the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

CHANGE IN TYPE OF RULE LOOMS FOR YUGOSLAVS

Resignation of Dictatorial Premier Opens Way to Self-Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, April 5—Gen. Petar Zhivkovitch yesterday tendered the resignation of himself and his Cabinet. King Alexander accepted this and sent for Dr. Voyislav Marinkovitch, Foreign Minister, who has formed a new government in which practically all the ministers who resigned retain their portfolios.

Although the resignation of General Zhivkovitch has brought little change in the Cabinet, his withdrawal is the most important political event in Yugoslavia since introduction of the absolutist régime in January, 1929. General Zhivkovitch was from the beginning head of a dictatorial cabinet and his name has been a symbol of dictatorial methods.

All the open attacks against the régime were directed against him personally. His retirement means elimination of one of the most difficult obstacles in the way of resumption of normal political methods, and is interpreted as a return to constitutional self-government.

The new Premier is one of the leading Serbian statesmen and for years as Yugoslavia's Foreign Minister is known to have been opposed to continuation of the Zhivkovitch régime. His assumption of power offers the possibility of negotiations between the Government and opposition groups.

Withdrawal of General Zhivkovitch from the Premiership and his reappointment as commander of the Royal Guards is accepted as meaning liquidation of the present régime. It is true the press prints no news concerning it except official communiqués which represent the former Premier as having successfully completed a noble task for the achievement of which he was made head of the absolutist régime, nor has there been the slightest demonstration of joy.

Neither have restrictive measures regarding freedom of the press and of speech been abolished; nevertheless, the nation is decidedly pleased and expects immediate negotiations among all groups for an entirely different type of government.

NATION TO QUIT BORROWING IN JULY, POPE SAYS

Investment Bankers' Head Speaks to New England Group in Boston

The Government of the United States does not intend to borrow any more new money after July 1 and it is the intention to avoid bringing out any long-term bonds at present or during this fiscal year, according to Mr. Allan M. Pope of New York, president of the Investment Bankers Association of America. Speaking at a luncheon meeting of the New England group of the association at the Boston Chamber of Commerce today, he stressed the part that the investment banker can play in the united effort to restore prosperity to the country.

This meeting is a part of a series in which Mr. Pope is addressing investment banking groups in 20 principal cities of the country during the next few weeks, in the nation-wide effort of the association to coöperate with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other governmental and business organizations in alleviating the economic condition. The Government, said Mr. Pope, "is going to stick to the short-term market. The present half-hearted market for the long-term government bonds, therefore, need not react adversely.

"The fact that the Government is not intending to borrow any more money after July 1, the start of the new fiscal year, means that "you have to hold your representatives in Congress to the task of balancing the budget and keeping it balanced. It will be and must be done," said Mr. Pope.

"We are not within $2,000,000,000 today of the outstanding short term government debt of 1921," said Mr. Pope. "Then, it stood at $5,500,000,000 or thereabouts and the undersecretary of the treasury paid as high as 6 per cent at the peak for his money. The smaller country banks should be in the market for short-term United States Government securities. They say they have no money.

"The Government on Feb. 1 borrowed somewhat ahead of schedule. It did not need what it borrowed when it received it. It means that as we go along the Government will be able to leave its deposits with banks for a longer period. In fact, I am sure that for the next five months the more than ordinary succession of new issues will show less elapsed time between them than the time a government deposit remains with a bank as a result of a bank credit when a subscription to government securities is allowed."

Mr. Pope referred to the redrafted Glass Bill, recently introduced in the Senate, as highly deflationary. "The Glass Bill would penalize the banks in a manner which would not only prevent governmental securities from being as useful as at present but would immediately cause their reduction in price and thereby hamper the activities of the Government in floating new issues of securities," said Mr. Pope.

"In addition to this, the bill is highly discriminatory against national banks in favor of state banks, and as such is liable to cause the relinquishing of the national charter by many institutions, which might seriously affect the general banking principles of the country."

Sunday Dinner Ingredients, Perhaps, Price of Work of Art at New York Show

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—At an Independent Show, now open at the Grand Central Palace, one may obtain a painting, a drawing or a work of sculpture in exchange for house rent, clothing, canned goods or "what have you?" For this year the barter plan is in full boom.

Nobody knows just how it started, but the impetus to the revival of an ancient means of exchange among the members of the Society of Independent Artists may have been given by a painter recently returned from Paris with tidings that he had received an apartment rent free for a year in exchange for one of his paintings.

So heavy had the trading become today that a barter board was set up at the show, bearing 1200 numbers corresponding to the exhibits in the show. This makes it possible to see at a glance what offers are being made.

Although the exhibition has been open only a few days, many exchanges of pictures and statues have already been made, and the scheme is spreading. A fast expanding card catalogue at the exhibition offices contains the names of 300 dentists, an optometrist, a model, a consulting librarian, several landlords, a hairdresser, a maker of fuse plugs, a furrier and two steamship agents, all ready to consider an exchange of their goods or services for art.

The furrier, Mr. Benjamin Harrison, has picked out several paintings in the show for which he is prepared to open negotiations, offering in return jackets, scarves and coats.

An aviator with a longing for self-expression offers room and board in exchange for art instruction. One woman has obtained a hat for an etching. Mr. Chaim Gross, sculptor, had a valuable woodcarving, but wanted instead a couch, two bookcases, two chairs, and two small tables. He got them.

Mr. Alfred Maurer, whose cubistic portrait of George Washington, which is arousing discussion among visitors who try to find the outlines of the "Father of His Country" among the maze of lines and forms in the painting, is entertaining an offer of tinned vegetables in exchange.

A young woman sculptor, with a longing for an early morning canter in Central Park, makes known her willingness to barter one of her bronzes for a saddle horse.

In fact, more than half of the 700 exhibitors have subscribed to the plan, and no such "swapping" proposals have been tossed about in this town, probably, since the Indians traded Manhattan Island to the Dutch for $24 and other consideration. The show continues until April 24

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PROMPT SENATE ACTION SOUGHT ON PHILIPPINES

House Vote of Independence in Eight Years Comes as Surprise

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5—Prompt Senate action on Philippine independence was being sought today following the overwhelming vote cast in the House yesterday to give to the islands the freedom they have been seeking for more than 100 years, first from Spanish and then from American rule. The vote was 306 in favor of independence to 47 against.

A companion bill to the one passed by the House has already been reported out of the Senate Insular Affairs Committee and is now waiting near the bottom of the Steering Committee's calendar. Efforts will be made by its sponsors to secure a vote during the two weeks or more before the tax bill can be brought out on the floor.

If this cannot be accomplished it will have to wait until the more pressing revenue measure is out of the way. Whether delayed or not, its passage is now generally agreed to be assured. A presidential veto remains the only serious obstacle in the path of independence for the islands.

The Senate bill, differing only in detail from the bill as passed by the House, will be substituted for the text of the House bill when the latter is referred to the Senate committee. The differences will then have to be worked out in conference.

Major differences between the two relate to the length of the probationary period before full independence goes into effect, and restrictions on Philippine emigration and exports to the United States. The House bill contemplates an eight-year trial period whereas the Senate bill provides a 15-year period plus possible extension.

The size of the House vote for independence came as a surprise to opponents who had expected the opposition of Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, and Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, to carry more weight with the House. Mr. Hurley, after an extended visit to the islands, reported vehemently against independence to President Hoover and both committees of Congress which were considering such legislation. Mr. Stimson also warned that independence might dangerously disturb the political situation in the Far East.

However, the House, moved by the eloquent pleas of the two com-

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Chicago Deficit Put at $200,000,000 In Civic Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 5—Chicago and Cook County are just about $200,000,000 behind in their governmental accounts and this should be sufficient evidence of the necessity for the most rigid economy during the coming year, according to the new committee on public expenditures.

Taking all the accounts of the major tax-spending bodies and putting them together under the microscope of a staff of accountants, the committee found current liabilities totaling $322,111,654, as against probably about $146,500,000 income in 1932. This is exclusive of funded indebtedness, and does not include operating expenses for the year.

The report includes the city and county governments, the Chicago Board of Education, the Sanitary District, the Park Boards and Forest Preserve. Altogether these taxing bodies are said to have unpaid bills and pay rolls of $59,833,62, which should be paid immediately; outstanding tax anticipation warrants from 1928 to 1931 of more than $200,000,000; interest accrued on tax warrants totaling $15,000,000; defaulted bonds and interest coupons amounting to $3,328,000 and other contractual obligations of $11,000,000.

England Finds Jobs Slowly on Upgrade

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

London, April 5

BRITISH employment returns today show a slow but encouraging development in industrial rehabilitation, there being 166,000 more people at work than 12 months ago.

The number of unemployed dropped by 133,000 in March, the total being 2,567,332, compared to 2,897,000, which was the peak reached in September, 1931. Recovery extends to such main industries as coal mining and cotton and wool trades.

Paris Premier Pleased With London Visit

French and British Find Agreement on Main Danubian Issues

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, April 5—Declaring himself highly satisfied with the results of his conversations with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in London, M. André Tardieu returned to Paris this morning. The press as a whole echoes the French Premier's gratification, although it is generally recognized no definite accomplishment can be registered until after the four-power conference meeting in London tomorrow.

Hope is everywhere expressed that the entrance of Germany and Italy into the discussions already commenced by France and England will not complicate the situation and prevent definite progress toward solution of the Danubian problem.

The Paris Midi sums up the situation by saying: "Only at London tomorrow, at Geneva in several days, and at Lausanne a month later can it be known whether Paris and London really march hand in hand."

Defining of Loan Terms

As regards the international loan to Danubian states recommended by the League of Nations Finance Committee, it is felt here it should be made conditional on very definite improvements in the commercial relations between those countries and in their respective states of finances.

M. Tardieu and the Finance Minister, M. Pierre Etienne Flandin, according to dispatches from French correspondents at London, were delighted with the cordiality of the reception they had there and much pleased to find British and French views close together on most points.

Even M. Saint Brice, correspondent of Le Journal who is usually skeptical in such matters emphasizes "the excellent atmosphere, good method of work, great mutual understanding and conviction that rapid realization in the reorganization of central Europe is possible" which prevailed during the London conversations.

Political Phases Omitted

Le Matin remarks: "Political preoccupations have been frankly eliminated from the solutions proposed by the two Prime Ministers. If on Wednesday political character is given to the Franco-British plan this will only be done by new participants in the conference."

Pertinax in the Echo de Paris says France and England are now agreed in advising the powers to make generous commercial concessions to the Danubian states notably by ceasing to insist on most-favored-nation agreement. He estimates the loans to be granted at 1,000,000,000 francs, or $40,000,000.

French papers do not mention whether Bulgaria is to be included in the Danubian entente. Neither do they comment on the effect which the conferences between the powers may have on the League of Nations authority.

Progress of the four-power conference in which France is represented by M. Flandin will be watched with great interest.

A Boy, a Two-Dollar Bill, a Bicycle, In 'A Patient Waiter Is No Loser'

Auction Room Furnishes Serio-Comedy With a Happy Ending

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINEOLA, N. Y., April 5—They were auctioning off unclaimed articles in the Nassau County police headquarters this week, and it was a pretty indifferent proceeding. Even the auctioneer was getting sleepy over the odds and ends accumulated through a year's law enforcing.

One or two of the several score of people who had come to bid noticed a boy in the front row, mostly for the rapt intentness with which he followed proceedings. One of his hands was in his pocket, but it would have been necessary to belong to that fist to know how tightly it was clenched on a limp two-dollar bill.

He was eight, perhaps, and his two feet might have been planted, they braced him so sturdily. He gave a sharp sigh as Mr. Cohen, the auctioneer, brought the first of the bicycles to view.

Mr. Cohen twirled the front wheel of the wonderful vehicle.

"How much am I offered for—"

"Two dollars," said the voice under the tow hair, and it was plain now why he was there.

"Five dollars," said someone else.

The wheel went for $10 to a man in overalls.

Mr. Cohen, like all performers, warmed to the realization that he was getting the crowd at last, unaware that the fountain of his inspiration was the person least in years and size in the room, who stood in his battered things directly under Mr. Cohen's nose. The auc-

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As the Curtain Drops

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

EXIT BOY

HOOVER ADDS EMPHASIS TO THRIFT PLEA

In Second Message, Drives Home Fact He Intends to Get Action

SAYS INTER-BUREAU WASTE MUST STOP

Agrees Laws May Have to Be Changed, But That Expense Has Got to Be Cut

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5—President Hoover followed up his appeal for government economy and departmental consolidation to Congress yesterday with a new, hard-hitting statement today, emphasizing the benefits to be derived from a "comprehensive, general, national economy bill," and pointing out definite lines to be followed.

Into the midst of congressional turmoil caused by his unexpected demand yesterday that the House and Senate delegate members to sit with representatives of the Administration to "reorganize overlapping and wasteful" government bureaus, President Hoover tossed a second statement, this time given to the press. He amplified his earlier statement, emphatically expressed his own long sponsorship of federal consolidation and concluded with the warning:

"Without such action I see no way by which there can be a maximum reduction in expenditures."

Action Is Unprecedented

The strength and emphasis with which the President is forcing the economy issue on Congress is unprecedented in the Hoover Administration. It is learned authoritatively here that the Chief Executive intends to hammer home the proposal with further statements and messages. The Administration believes an aroused country is behind it on its economy program, and that for the first time in years a real chance of successful federal reorganization has opened up, with all the vast potential benefits available.

Unprecedented also was the strength of Mr. Hoover's counterblast today to charges yesterday in the Senate that he had himself failed to take the initiative in proposing federal reorganization.

"Seven years ago, five years ago, as a member of a Cabinet committee on the subject, and again three years ago, two years ago, five months ago, four months ago, six weeks ago," declared Mr. Hoover today, "I recommended authorization to the Executive to make a wholesale reorganization of government functions so as to eliminate this overlap, abolish useless bureaus and commissions and do away with waste, but such reorganization in each case to be subject to the approval of Congress."

Mr. Hoover added dryly, "The action recommended has not been taken."

Same Forces at Work

The same pressure of public opinion which curbed a spectacular revolt of coalition insurgents in the House on the tax bill is today at work in behalf of President Hoover's economy consolidation program. The action Congress is to take on the clear-cut proposal of the Chief Executive is still in doubt, but behind the temporary outburst of criticism, it is being pointed out, is a national demand for federal economy almost unparalleled in modern times.

The difficulty in achieving further cuts relates to the rigidity of the items on the budget itself. Fully half of the total $4,000,000,000 are fixed charges, interest, veterans' pay, and the like. These cannot be reduced and all economies must therefore be wrenched from a comparatively narrow field.

Compared with the Senate's proposal to make a flat 10 per cent slice on every appropriation bill received from the House, irrespective of merits, Mr. Hoover's scheme is held here to be vastly more intelligent. Moreover, Mr. Hoover believes that his "complete national program of economy" would save a good deal more than the $200,000,000 to balance the budget. Experts believe 2½ times that sum might be saved by a thorough overhauling.

President's New Statement

What I asked for in my message yesterday was organized, nonpartisan coöperation by all forces to reduce government expenses in the national emergency which insistently demands relief for the taxpayer.

There are three general directions in which expenses can be reduced:

First: The direct reduction of appropriations within the authority of existing laws creating and specifying various activities of the Government.

A definite program to this end was placed before Congress in the executive budget proposals, in which there was a reduction of $369,000,000 for the forthcoming year. I welcome and hope for further cuts by the Congress providing such reductions do not destroy essential functions, and that they are genuine and do not merely represent postponed appropriations until deficiency bills next December.

Second: There are a large number of expenditures within the bureaus and departments which cannot be reduced without a change in the laws so that the Executive or the appropriations committees can reduce such expenditures.

In this direction the departments' heads have appeared be-

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CANADIAN RAIL REPORT SHOWS DROP IN REVENUE

Reduction of $45,000,000 Compared With 1931 Is Indicated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 5—A brilliant fight against adverse circumstances and falling revenues is indicated in the annual report of Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, tabled yesterday in the House of Commons by Dr. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways.

The report shows a reduction in operating revenues of $45,000,000 as compared with the previous year, and of $26,000,000 as compared with 1930, which compares favorably, it states, with the experience of class 1 roads in the United States which enjoy twice the traffic density of the Canadian National.

Facing the third successive year of "unprecedented difficulty in adjusting services and expenditures to the rapidly changing traffic conditions, extraordinary measures of economy were called for," including reduction in rates of wages and hours, in the staff of employees, in train service and in capital expenditure, the effect of which will be manifested more completely during the present year.

Dealing with revenues the report states that freight traffic revenue declined by $31,000,000, every major group showing declines in tonnage. Passenger revenues declined by $8,400,000 or 30 per cent, as compared with 1930, reflecting the depressed conditions, the severe curtailment of train service instituted as a measure of economy and increased motor vehicle competition, express and telegraph revenues declined by $2,000,000 and $1,086,000, respectively.

Referring to wages and labor the report shows that the average number of employees was 91,400 in 1931 as compared with 101,000 the previous year, and the wages totalled $127,000,000 a reduction of 11.44 per cent. Of each dollar spent by the railway 63 cents and a fraction were expended in payment of labor.

The report of the Canadian Government merchant marine, also tabled by Dr. Manion shows an improvement of $390,000 in the operating results for 1931 as compared with 1930, although the operating revenues decreased by $1,375,000. The fleet now consists of 29 steamers.

State of Anarchy Seen in Manchuria

(Continued from Page 1)

former municipal offices and has begun reorganizing the police, fire and sanitation departments, enlisting numerous Chinese employees in the new civil government.

General Wu declares that this organization, although outwardly Chinese, is actually a "puppet" régime, similar to that of Manchuria, and the Chinese leaders lack any authority from the recognized municipal, provincial or national governments.

The Chinese leaders declared that if the Japanese military support such a régime, they invite a Chinese offensive against Shanghai and must take the responsibility.

Neutral military observers today declared that the Chinese armies in the Shanghai area are now entirely orderly and have assumed purely defensive positions, so that they believe that further hostilities are unlikely, unless some political action such as General Wu's statement alleges, actually develops.

While prospects of a truce agreement are decreasing daily because the Chinese insist that the Japanese must fix a time limit for withdrawal and the Japanese refuse, neutrals believe that the existing truce may continue indefinitely unless the Japanese attempt political interference.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Longy School of Music: Open house concert by faculty members, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8.

East Boston Home Club: Play, "A Chintz Cottage," presented by club members, Unitarian Vestry, 85 Marion Street, 8.

Hotel Accountants Association: Dance, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston: Dinner meeting, Mr. Milton E. Lord, guest and speaker on "Everyday Living in Italy," clubhouse, Beacon Street, 6:30.

Evening meeting, First Boston Parents' Institute, Prof. Ernest R. Groves, chief speaker, Hotel Bradford, 8 (open to public).

Closing session, two-day gardening conference, auspices Massachusetts College Field Station, 240 Beaver Street, Waltham, 9:30 to 4:30.

Professional Women's Club: Twenty-fifth anniversary celebration, "Past Presidents' Night," Hotel Statler, 8.

Dinner, New England Group, Investment Bankers Association of America, in honor of Mr. Allan M. Pope, National President, speaker on "The Work of the Investment Banker in Alleviating Present Economic Conditions," Algonquin Club, 6:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Walter Gieseking, 8:30.

Theaters

Plymouth—"Hay Fever," 8:30.
Opera House—"The New Moon," 8:15.
Majestic—"Irene," 8:15.
Wilbur—"The Ringer," 8:20.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon, musical program by "The Kilties" Concert Band, Hotel Statler, 12:15 (balcony open to ladies).

Massachusetts Civic League: Luncheon meeting, address, "Crime Prevention," by Dr. Clara Maria Liepmann, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 12:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Our Pacific Possessions," 10; lecture, "Bird Homes," 1 and 2:30; meeting, Clipping Club, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. French textile ornament; paintings by contemporary Canadian artists, opening April 9; Daumier lithographs; engravings by and after Turner.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Sixteenth Century book illustrations. Degas and other French draughtsmen of the Nineteenth Century. Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century prints and drawings. Drawings and water colors illustrating work of Turner.

Goodman Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Prints and drawings by Kathe Kollwitz. Through April 9.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of New England gardens and doorways, by Abbott Graves. Through April 16.

Boston Society of Arts and Crafts—Loan exhibition of old and modern prints and examples of printing art. Through April 14.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—"Spring Flower Show" of water colors and pastels of flowers.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Small sculptures of "Youth and Sporting Life," by Amelia Peabody. Through April 9.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Oils and water colors by Margaret Sargent McKean. Paintings, etchings and drawings by Frederick G. Hall. Through April 13.

Yamanaka Galleries, 456 Boylston Street—Contemporary Japanese prints.

Gardenside Bookshop, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Arlington Street—American, English and French etchings.

Scherver Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General Print Shop.

Harvard Society for Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue—Modern architecture and interiors.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

NEWTON STEEL CO.

Pamphlet report of Newton Steel Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, shows net loss of $890,631 after depreciation, inventory adjustment, interest and other charges, compared with loss of $99,781 in 1930.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Amusements

BOSTON

MAJESTIC—TONIGHT at 8:30
Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays
MILTON ABORN presents
The Civic Musical Comedy Co. in
THE SMART MUSICAL COMEDY HIT!
IRENE
Nights 50c to $2.00. Mats. 50c to $1.00

PLYMOUTH—Tonight at 8:30
CONSTANCE COLLIER in Noel Coward's "HAY FEVER" With Eric Cowley
Eves. 50c to $2.50—Mats. Thur., Sat. 50c to $2

WILBUR Tel. Han. Eves. at 8:20
6530 Mat. Tom'w at 2:20
EDGAR WALLACE'S
World Famous and Greatest Mystery Play
"THE RINGER"
After 19 months in London
With E. E. CLIVE & Notable Cast
Nights, 50c to $2.50; Pop. Wed. $1.50 Mat. Sat. Mat., 50c to $2.00

OPERA HOUSE CURTAIN 8:20 SHARP
Best Musical Show in Town
THE BOSTONIANS PRESENT
THE NEW MOON
All Nights $1.50 to 25c—Mats. Wed. and Sat. $1.00 to 25c
SEATS NOW at Shubert Theatre & Boston Opera House

NEW YORK CITY

GILBERT MILLER presents
EDNA BEST HERBERT MARSHALL in
THERE'S ALWAYS JULIET
A Comedy by John van Druten
"Utterly delightful."—Brown, Eve. Post.
HENRY MILLER'S Theatre, 124 W. 43 Street
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:30.

The Theatre Guild Presents
TOO TRUE TO BE GOOD A new play by Bernard Shaw
GUILD THEATRE, 52nd St., West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

ED WYNN
"The Perfect Fool" in His New Hit
THE LAUGH PARADE
With JEANNE AUBERT and a 1932 Cast
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evs. 8:45
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:45

ERNEST TRUEX in WHISTLING IN THE DARK
"Vastly entertaining."—Atkinson, Times
John Barrymore Thea., 47th St., W. of B'way
Evenings 8:50 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

Lightening the Load of Unemployment

The Christian Science Monitor

AN ACTIVITY OF THE NORTH BENNET STREET INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

SHOE SURVEY ENTERS INTO 'HIDDEN PARTS'

High Prices Do Not Always Denote High Quality, Investigator Finds

Good shoes are a wise investment in the long run but high prices do not always denote high quality in footwear, according to Miss V. K. Cameron, associate editor of the Gill Publications, Inc., who recently made a survey on the "Hidden Parts of the Shoe."

Mr. William E. Gill, president of the corporation, feels that results of the survey show a much more satisfactory way for American manufacturers to improve the quality of their shoes than to have the American Government pass a "pure shoe" law such as has been established recently in Denmark, thus demanding maintenance of a certain standard. Such a law has been in effect in another European country for several years.

Mr. Gill advised the survey as a means to place before every volume buyer in department stores, chains and large retail establishments, as well as quantity supply buyers in shoe factories, authentic information concerning reliable and unreliable materials used in each phase of shoe building.

With this information at hand, Mr. Gill feels that the buyers can better the economic position of the shoe industry.

These buyers are in a position to demand better shoes through stipulation of the kind of materials they want in the footwear they make or buy, according to Miss Cameron. She said that the survey gives them information with which to distinguish good from shoddy parts.

Sometimes, Miss Cameron continued, through lack of information, manufacturers of even high-priced shoes use poor materials for the hidden parts of their shoes, thus shortening their wearing life. She pointed out that the quality within is often reflected without and many a shoe has proved a bad buy primarily because of an improper inner sole.

The survey has brought to light the fact that cheap, shoddy materials need not be used, even in low-priced shoes, for reliable, inexpensive parts may be obtained for practically the same cost as shoddy materials. Even in a cheap shoe, Miss Cameron said, it "makes all the difference in the world" whether the manufacturer selects a standard low-priced article, or the shoddy materials "which pass for shoe parts."

Miss Cameron has spent more than 10 months preparing the survey, interviewing at least five experts in each phase of the shoe supply industry, such as manufacturers of box toes, inner soles, counters, linings, mid-soles and thread. According to the associate editor, this is the first time this information has been brought together in one survey.

With these collected facts, Miss Cameron said, the buyer "may go to his supply manufacturer and state that a certain weight and grade in a particular class is required."

To develop consumer interest in good, repairable shoes, Miss Cameron said repair men throughout the country are being asked to inform their customers why their shoes are difficult or impossible to repair.

When the repair man has a shoe stripped, Miss Cameron continued, he can point out the results of poor inner soles. If these repair men, who number more than 70,000 in the United States, would give this information to their customers, she believes a greater demand for better shoes would be developed.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, with rising temperature; moderate east to south winds; minimum temperature tonight near 36.°

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday; slowly rising temperature.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness, possibly preceded by rain in west portions tonight; warmer in west portion tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; rising temperature.

New Hampshire: Cloudy and warmer tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; rising temperature in south portion.

Vermont: Cloudy and warmer tonight, possibly preceded by rain in north portion; Wednesday cloudy.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north and northeast winds over north portion and fresh east shifting to south over south portion; weather overcast tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	44	52	Montreal	26	30
Bismarck	38	62	Nantucket	36	44
Boston	33	46	New Orleans	60	78
Buffalo	48	48	New York	42	52
Calgary	32	50	Norfolk, Va.	44	52
Charleston	58	76	North Platte	48	66
Chicago	40	66	Philadelphia	38	54
Cincinnati	60	64	Phoenix, Ariz.	58	88
Denver	42	64	Pittsburgh	52	56
Eastport, Me.	28	36	Portland, Me.	32	44
Hatteras	36	56	Raleigh	44	60
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. April 4	74	78	St. Louis	56	78
Helena, Mont.	36	56	St. Paul	38	54
Huron, S. D.	38	58	Salt Lake City	44	64
Jacksonville	64	78	San Francisco	46	58
Kansas City	52	78	Santa Fe, N.M.	40	56
Key West	74	80	Seattle	44	52
Los Angeles	54	72	Tampa	62	82
Memphis	62	76	Washington	40	56
Miami, Fla.	72	78	Wichita, Kan.	56	76
			Williston, N.D.	42	58

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 5.
B—Maximum April 4.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 11:07 p. m., Wednesday 11:31 a. m.
Height of tides 9.3 feet, 9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:44 p. m.

JOBS PROVIDED BY SCHOOL GIVE 3220 DAYS' WORK

North Bennet Street Institution Active in Finding Employment

"Not alms but a friend, not gifts but employment," a motto originated by Mrs. Pauline Agassiz Shaw nearly 50 years ago, is guiding the present-day activities of the school she founded, according to directors of the North Bennet Street Industrial School in Boston.

"Since last November 3220 days of work have been given to skilled and unskilled laborers who otherwise would have been unemployed," Miss Alice G. Smith, assistant director, said. "More than $10,000, contributed by Boston friends of the project, has been paid to the 115 workers on the school's special workers' pay roll.

"Construction and maintenance work has been limited mainly to work in our own and 10 other philanthropic organization headquarters," she went on, "but we are ready to put men to work on any project that does not interfere with work that might be done by private enterprise.

"We are not competing with workers already employed," Miss Smith stated. "We are prepared to do painting, carpentry, iron work, plumbing, masonry, automobile repair, window cleaning, upholstery, and any kind of general work we can get to help jobless people in Boston."

The workers, it was said, are trained under expert guidance by teachers of the industrial training school that they may do satisfactory work. Many of the unskilled workers are learning skilled trades that they may better support their families when permanent positions can be secured. Since September, 1931, more than 1400 men and women have applied to the school's vocational guidance department and work relief committee, which is headed by Mrs. Henry B. Bigelow and Mrs. Ralph B. Williams.

"Work changes the attitude and improves the morale of people who would otherwise be forced to ask charity," Miss Smith said. "It replaces discouragement with hope and optimism and utilizes potential labor and skill for constructive work of permanent value."

Boston Art Week Program Includes Free Exhibition

Programs have been printed for Art Week in Boston, the annual effort to concentrate public attention on art in all its forms and establish a public consciousness of its value in industry and daily life. The observance, to be held on April 10 to 16, is sponsored by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, coöperating with the art museums, art schools, art groups, women's clubs, retail stores, and business organizations.

An exhibition of advertising art, the tenth annual of its kind, will be a feature of the observances. It contains 53 outstanding examples of advertising, with both the original art work and the printed reproduction, all of which is open to the public, during that week, in the lounge and library of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Announcement was made today that the Association of Artists and Designers of New England, is to join in the same exhibition, with work of its members, including advertising art, paintings, sketches and designs for commercial purposes.

Retail stores plan window displays, to be judged by a committee for that purpose. Jordan Marsh Company is to exhibit the work of contemporary New England artists in its auditorium, with a cash award to the individual whose work receives the greatest number of popular votes.

Art work of Boston public schools is to be displayed at Filene's and a special program of lectures and style shows is planned at that store. Special exhibitions at the Art Museums, radio talks over local stations, and special programs and exhibits at the various art schools will be continued during the week.

India Held on Road Toward Peaceful Solving of Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 5—Rumors of revolution in India are without foundation and settlement of India's problems is progressing satisfactorily, was the statement of Sir Henry Lawrence, former Governor of Bombay, in an address before the Canadian Club.

Progress is being made in the discussion of problems which were not settled at the recent conference in London, he continued. Mahatma Gandhi's absence from these meetings is not preventing other leaders of Indian opinion from being present.

The drastic curb of the civil disobedience movement by the Viceroy, the Earl of Willingdon, is the only possible action that could have been taken and have the support of Lord Irwin, former Viceroy, he stated. The present situation has been foreseen by British statesmen for the past 100 years. They have been looking to the time when India would be able to look after its own government.

The position of women in India is not satisfactory, according to Sir Henry. He gave details of the new franchise about to extend the vote to both men and women which would form a more secure basis for India's new citizenship.

The Practical Lap Study-Table

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Holds the Quarterly at Convenient Angle

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When folded it holds the Bible, Textbook, Quarterly, Prose Writings, and the Manual. Satisfaction guaranteed..... $3.50

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Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins APRIL 11

NEW YORK CITY
PERMANENT STEAM WAVE
Long Hair and Long Bob $6. Guaranteed 6 Months. $5.00
No electricity used.
Received GRAND Prize at International Hairdressers' Show 1930 and 1931.

THIS STEAM WAVE IS ENTIRELY DIFFERENT from all electric baking methods. Supercurline steams the hair, leaving it soft and natural looking. Can SET IT YOURSELF, or if you prefer, our shampoo and wave set is $1.25
Super Curline TRADE MARK
Paul E. Gaire, Inc.
67 W. 44th Street, 3rd Floor, New York
Phone Murray Hill 2-6557-8. Appointments taken until 4:30 daily. Thursday until 7:00 P. M.

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VITAS OLIVE OIL is guaranteed 100% pure because it is packed in Italy and analyzed by the U. S. Government before it is sold to you. Vitas Olive Oil is not only 100% pure but it is wholesome and delicious. Our customers say: "A real treat."
In order to familiarize you with this high quality product we are prepared to mail you our Vitas oil at the following prices: 1 gal. tin $2.85, ½ gal. $1.50, 1 qt. 85c. We deliver free in greater New York. Add 15c for out of town delivery.
If you desire, we will mail for free examination. If you are pleased, remit check; if not, return at our expense.
PIPITONE SALES CORP.
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Gets Every Drop of Juice!
One stroke does it!

$3 EASY TO USE

"PRESS-OR"
(NO ELECTRICITY)
FRUIT JUICE EXTRACTOR
Your morning glass of orange juice Squeezed and Strained in 8 Seconds. Squeezes grapefruit, limes, lemons and beef juices without changing parts.
The only Juice Extractor that has this simple, sanitary operation—a single down press of the handle extracts and strains all the juice—free from seeds or fibre. Polished aluminum. Wood base. To clean simply rinse under faucet.
MIDGET "PRESS-OR" $4.95
DELIVERED EAST OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER
Send for Special Booklet, "*Smart Housewares CS.*"
Hammacher, Schlemmer
145 East 57th Street : : : : New York
"THE HOUSE OF FINE HOUSEWARES"

What is
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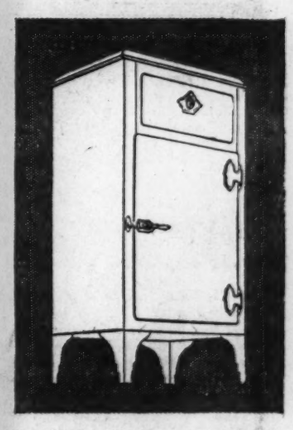
Dual-automatic Refrigeration?

● Thousands are asking this question. And they're finding the answer surprisingly simple ... yet tremendously important!



Westinghouse *Dual-automatic* refrigeration is the result of combining *two* automatic features ... Selective Temperature control *and* Built-in Watchman control.

It's all made possible by the famous Built-in Watchman ... an exclusive and revolutionary Westinghouse development that offers more than human control in keeping the refrigerator automatic and running ... through all kinds of conditions. It makes possible *truly* carefree refrigeration ... gives *double* reliability and *double* assurance of uninterrupted performance.

Investigate! You'll never be satisfied with anything less than Westinghouse *Dual-automatic* refrigeration. Make it a point to visit a Westinghouse showroom today!

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Dual-automatic Refrigerator
●
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY
MANSFIELD, OHIO

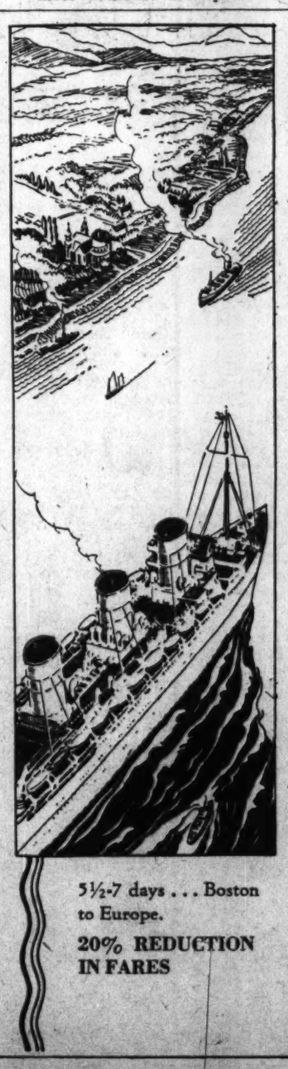
NEW THRILLS TO EUROPE

On the St. Lawrence Seaway route you discover a new travel adventure. Picture-book towns parade by on either hand. Always ... on these happy ships ... there is something new to look at, something gay and pleasant to do!

And without added cost, you see Montreal and Québec on your way. Sailing from these two great inland seaports, in the heart of America, you are actually 315 miles nearer than New York to Europe. Cherbourg, Southampton lie due east ... only 3 to 4 days of open ocean away according to vessel.

Compare the sailings ... the rates ... the speed. Remember that Canadian Pacific's modern fleet is led by that size-speed-SPACE marvel, Empress of Britain. Study the St. Lawrence Seaway booklet. Get the exact cost from your home to Europe. From your own agent, or L. R. Hart, 405 Boylston Street, Boston. KEN more 7351.

Canadian Pacific
ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY



5½-7 days ... Boston to Europe.
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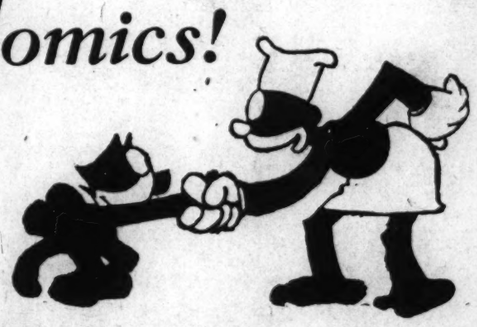

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TREAT your family to a movie show at home! We have a wide variety of subjects for rent at a moderate fee. Charlie Chaplin comedies—pictures with Broadway stars—adventure and travel reels—comics and animated cartoons for children. Come in and let us help you make up an entertainment program. If you don't already own a Kodascope projector, you can rent one here for very little.

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STUDENTS REACH INTERNATIONAL VIEW TOGETHER

House in New York Gathers From World—Started in Vermont Vacation

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A community where representatives of more than 60 nations live happily together—it came about through a neighborly New England greeting exchanged on the steps of a cosmopolitan university—that is International House, New York.

There Orientals and Occidentals—Anglo-Saxons, Slavs, Latins, Nordics, Teutons, Czechs, and many other peoples—meet daily. Many of them establish friendships which endure for years after they return to their native lands. Frequently they discuss among themselves problems that are causing serious difficulties and misunderstandings between their countries. But always their purpose is only to find the wisest and best solution of the problem.

Mr. Harry Edmonds, founder and director of the institution, says this impartial and reasonable approach is the secret of the peaceful international atmosphere that prevails in the community of more than 1500 persons of different nationalities. International friendship is not a theory among them. It is an experience. Not once since the house was opened in 1924 have racial antagonisms caused inharmonies among the students.

Brotherhood Is Goal

Their associations in the house crystallize among them a definite sentiment for international concord and a conviction that some good which will be immensely worth while may be forged through collaboration of people of many countries on a basis above mere nationalism, competitive interests and political intrigue.

"That Brotherhood May Prevail" is the inscription above the wide door which forms the main entrance to International House. A brief foreword on the title page of the Yearbook for 1931 expresses succinctly the idea that underlies the activities of the institution.

"We have pitched our tent," it says. "Here we have camped together, far apart from the world of differences. What have we gained from this sojourn—what to merit it? Can we not give back to the world a new appreciation of mankind, its alikeness in spirit and its interdependence?"

These questions Mr. Edmonds answers by citing practical instances of prejudices overcome and helpful contacts established. A prominent educator who is now president of a leading educational institution for Negroes accepted that post after passing a year at International House which led him to overcome race prejudice, he says.

Current Affairs

Another example of the practical value of the institution occurred soon after it was opened. An English student was shaving in one of the lavatories when three students—members of a nation against whom he had fought only a few years before—entered the room. They were conversing in their native tongue, which grated harshly against the English student's ears. He picked up his belongings and started to leave the room; then it occurred to him that he was at International House and must not indulge such partisan sentiments. He reëntered the room and forced himself to talk to the other students. The conversation was the beginning of a warm friendship.

Current topics—even when keenly controversial—are the topics of general meetings frequently held by the students. During the last few months the English financial situation and the Japanese-Chinese problem have been discussed. On one occasion a debate on the problem of Hungarian minorities by a Czechoslovakian, a Serbian, a Roumanian and a Hungarian drew the comment from the chairman of the occasion that he believed the airing of such conflicting viewpoints simultaneously anywhere east of Vienna would have ended in "recourse to firearms."

The idea of International House has been growing for more than 20 years, although the building was erected only eight years ago. It happened in 1909 that Mr. Edmonds, just returned from a summer vacation in Vermont and with "the happy-go-lucky intimacies of a small New England community" fresh in his thought, was climbing the stairs to the library at Columbia University one morning when he noticed a young Chinese student coming toward him.

"Good morning," Mr. Edmonds blurted out, just as though the student was one of his Vermont neighbors. The student stopped and stared at him in amazement, then said, "Isn't that strange. I have been here three weeks, and you are the first person who has spoken to me."

Invited to Home

This set Mr. Edmonds thinking. He made a little investigation and found there were a large number of foreign students in New York who had no contact with other groups. He invited them to his home, Mrs. Edmonds being an enthusiastic collaborator, and very soon the Sunday night suppers began, which are still the most important activity at International House.

At the first of those Sunday night suppers Mr. Wellington Koo, later Chinese Minister to the United States, and Mr. Camilio Osias, now resident commissioner for the Philippine Islands in Washington and president of the University of the Philippines, were among the student guests. These informal meetings around Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds' fireplace soon became a regular institution.

One of the most popular rooms in International House is a large, beautifully furnished "Home Room," with piano, bookshelves, and fireplace, which recaptures the atmosphere in which those early groups met more than two decades ago.

About 500 of the students—men and women—reside at International House, the building of which was financed by a $3,000,000 contribution from Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr. The others are associate members and enjoy all the privileges of club rooms, dining room, meetings, etc. A recent study of the membership showed that about 70 per cent are working for M. A. or Ph. D. degrees, and the other 30 per cent are professional school students. The representation of the various national groups is approximately 25 per cent American, 25 per cent Oriental, 25 per cent continental European, and 25 per cent British.

The platform on which the house is operated is "service to students, without discrimination on account of race, creed, color, or sex."

Many Flags Wave Here as One

The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE RESIDENTS, NEW YORK CITY

Red Electric Arc Light Developed

DETROIT, April 5 (AP)—A new kind of red electric arc light made with vaporized zinc was shown for the first time here yesterday at a meeting of the Illuminating Engineering Society.

The hot zinc vapor acts as the negative electrical pole in this lamp. Its advantage lies in lowering the resistance which characterizes the ordinary "cold" electrodes.

The lamp was exhibited during a lecture by Dr. Harvey C. Rentschler, director of research of the Westinghouse Lamp Company. No rays whatever except red are produced by the zinc, Dr. Rentschler said. Such monochromatic light, he added, may some day become useful commercially for some of the sorting work done by photo-electric cells.

Note of Optimism Prevails in Search For Lindbergh Boy

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—Optimism regarding the status of reported negotiations between Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and the kidnapers of his baby son continued this morning following information that Colonel Lindbergh had made a trip from Hopewell, N. J., yesterday; that callers at the Lindbergh home found an air of cheerfulness prevailing in the household, and that the nursery of Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr., in darkness since his abduction on March 1, has been brightly lighted for the past two nights.

Colonel Lindbergh's trip was made by airplane and it was reported that he flew north to several points along the Massachusetts coast. Before starting on the flight, the Colonel issued a request to the press through the police to refrain from questioning him about his activities. He was accompanied by Col. Henry Breckinridge, his counsel and close friend.

A report that a caller from Rochester had visited the Lindbergh home by pre-appointment with the Colonel yesterday afternoon and found his host absent, indicated that Colonel Lindbergh's flight to New England had been undertaken unexpectedly.

Dr. and Mrs. John Grier Hibben were among friends of the family who called at the home yesterday. Upon leaving, Dr. Hibben said he had found "an air of optimism" prevailing at the Lindbergh house and that, otherwise, conditions were about the same. "The family and those associated with them feel that newspaper men have been very considerate in their handling of the case," he added.

METHODISTS VOTE TO CONDEMN WAR

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—The New York east conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday adopted a resolution condemning war, at its annual meeting in Brooklyn.

The resolution was introduced by Mr. Wallace Sinch of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

South Carolina Names Cotton Contest Winners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Winners in South Carolina's sixth annual five-acre cotton growing contest have been announced by Mr. Robert W. Hamilton, agronomist of Clemson College, which, in conjunction with the United States Department of Agriculture, conducts the competitions.

Mr. J. O. Taylor, Mount Croghan, Chesterfield County, who raised 5970 pounds of 1 1-16th inch lint, Coker-Cleveland cotton on five acres won first prize, $750. First prize winners in each district received $200 each. They were Mr. J. W. Gaston Sr., Duncan, Spartanburg County; Mr. R. O. Rickenbacker, Orangeburg and Mr. G. A. McIntyre Jr., Marion.

American Woman To Draw Plaques For Rockefeller

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—Miss Hildreth Meiere, an American woman whose ornamentation of important buildings in the last 10 years has brought her international recognition, has been selected to do four large metal and enamel plaques for the exteriors of the two theaters in the $250,000,000 Rockefeller Center, it was announced yesterday by the Metropolitan Square Corporation, the holding company of Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr.

Three of the plaques will be set in the façade of International Music Hall, each of them 18 feet in diameter. One will be placed on the north wall of the sound motion picture theater. This will be rectangular in shape, 18 feet by 35 feet.

Miss Meiere's designs will interpret the themes of song, drama and the dance. The composition of the plaques will be brilliantly colored metals and enamels; they will be centered about 60 feet above the sidewalks of Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets. They will carry forward the general decorative scheme of Rockefeller Center of symbolizing modern civilization and culture.

Miss Meiere was said to be the only woman artist to win international recognition for work in glass, marble, tile, wood and textiles for decorative use. She filled seven commissions for the ornamentation of the Nebraska State Capitol, which is held by architects to be one the outstanding buildings in the United States. Mr. Ezra Winter, American muralist, received the first contract for the extensive decorative program for Rockefeller Center.

TAX RELEASE VOTED IN WILLIAMSBURG, VA.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—The City Council has voted to exempt the property of "Colonial Williamsburg, Inc." from taxation. The council adopted a motion for an amendment of the state tax code so that this property will "be made non-taxable under the articles of its incorporation that its properties be used for museum, benevolent, etc., purposes, and that the city's representative introduce a bill to this effect."

Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., is distinct from the Williamsburg Holding Corporation which has charge of the construction work of the Rockefeller Restoration, holding title to such properties as will not be used for museum and similar purposes.

How Best to Save Wild Life Considered By Senate Group

Sportsmen and Conservationists Put Heads Together to Solve the Problem

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5—Faced with an alarming shortage in the nation's migratory waterfowl, the special Senate Committee on Conservation of Wild Life Resources is holding a three-day hearing to take stock and consider future steps to conserve the bird population.

The committee headed by Senator Frederic C. Walcott (R.) of Connecticut is hearing testimony from persons representing various shades of opinion on the conservation question. An increasing opinion prevails that the sportsman must pay his share of the costs of preserving waterfowl.

Special attention is focused on the bill sponsored by the American Game Conference, which proposes a tax of one cent a shell on all shotgun ammunition, with a rebate to trap shooters. The proceeds of this tax, estimated at $7,000,000 a year, would be used exclusively for the increase of wild game. As an alternative to the tax a $1 migratory game license has been suggested.

Dr. William T. Hornaday, former head of the New York Zoölogical Park, told the committee that it is "high time for the American sportsman to balance his budget." and advocated continuance of the 30-day emergency limit to the open season put into effect this year; that there be no increase in the daily bag limit; that a sanctuary program be completed, and that baiting and the use of live decoys be discontinued.

Mr. Seth Gordon, president of the American Game Association, asked for publicly-owned refuges with due consideration of public hunting, elimination of pollution from navigable streams, and whole-hearted coöperation with clubs and individuals interested in developing waterfowl breeding programs.

Mr. Paul G. Redington, chief of the biological survey, pointed out that since 1913, 66,000 acres of land have ben drained, gunners have increased and a three-year drought has taken its toll. He recommended an extensive refuge system; environmental control, including feeding, resting places, etc.; and reasonable shooting restrictions.

Dr. John C. Phillips, president of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Association told the committee that conditions which have affected waterfowl in the West have had little effect on the numbers of common game species in New England.

The Massachusetts officials opposed nation-wide shooting regulations. They asked that the Federal Government set the length of the shooting season but leave its definite date to state determination.

Mr. Ralph Hornblower of the Massachusetts association declared that the shell tax would not go well in Massachusetts because of the lack of duck shooting. The State, he said, would prefer the federal license tax of one dollar.

Representative Malcolm Baldridge, (R.), of Nebraska, told the committee that there are only 10 birds today in his State, where there were 100, five years ago.

PHILLIPS WINS AIR AWARD

OTTAWA, April 5 (AP)—The McKee trophy, awarded annually to the individual who has made the most outstanding contribution to Canadian aviation during the year, was presented yesterday to Mr. George Phillips, western superintendent of the Ontario Provincial Government air service.

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THE

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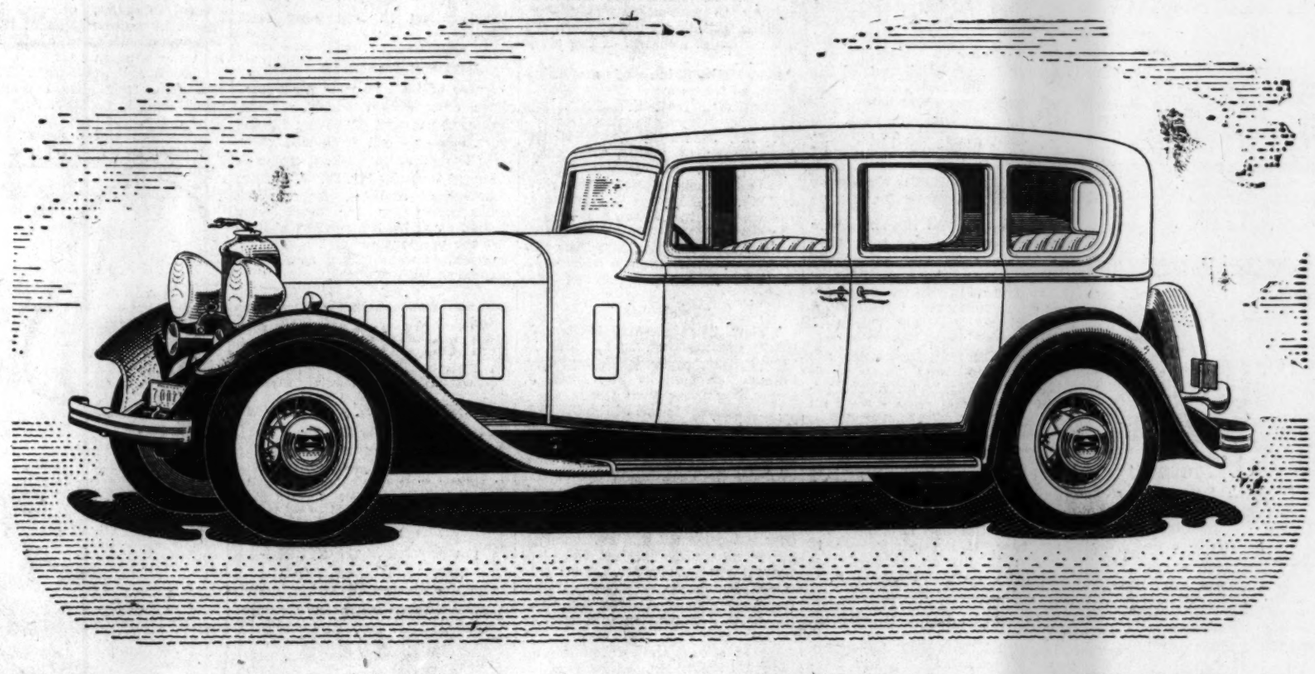

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DRY CANDIDATES URGED TO MEET WET ARGUMENT

Citizen Groups Open Drive to Encourage Speakers to Defend Policy

Citizen groups in Massachusetts have started a drive to encourage dry candidates for public office to hammer on the higher standards of living resulting from prohibition as a direct challenge to wet oratory. Their contention is that the dry should tell the voting public why he is dry, for he has plenty to shout about.

The author of this mobilization plan to arouse the "powerful, though sleeping" dry sentiment is Mrs. William H. Brown, chairman of the Massachusetts Law Enforcement League and vice-president of the Citizens' United Dry Campaign Committee. It is her idea that "soft pedaling" of the prohibition issue by dry candidates, who are apparently seeking to catch the votes of both factions, has lulled prohibition sentiment into passive repose, from which it must be awakened.

"It is time to lay aside the garb of partisanship in connection with prohibition and put on the cloak of fearless, individual spontaneity which Abraham Lincoln wore in his campaign to abolish slavery," Mrs. Brown asserted. "If the candidate is wet, he broadcasts his criticisms of prohibition throughout the land. Let the dry candidate reply with equal fervor on the advantages of prohibition."

Three Stock Arguments

In enumerating some of the things she would have the candidates "shout about," the dry advocate pointed to the urgent need for meeting the three fundamental arguments of the wets, chiefly the one alleging heavier drinking among the young people. The others are the alleged prevalence of speakeasies in far greater numbers than the former saloons and the alleged temperance of Europeans without the restrictions of prohibition, as compared to what has been called the excessive drinking in the United States under prohibition.

Probably those who argue that the young people are drinking to excess, Mrs. Brown stated, are those who 15 years ago didn't notice at the football games that whole sections of rooters in the stands were drinking. It was not against the law then, she added, and one man drinking against the law attracts more attention today than did a dozen who drank under no restrictions prior to prohibition. In other words, it was Mrs. Brown's contention that the Eighteenth Amendment had changed the general concept of what constitutes excessive drinking.

Since prohibition, two-thirds of the drinking has been done away with and there have been one-third as many arrests for drunkenness, the law enforcement advocate cited. "Is this an indication that the speakeasies are thriving? Records show that Paris arrests for drunkenness are 10 to 1 heavier than those in New York, America's wettest city. Is this an indication that Paris is more of a temperance city than New York?"

Not To Be Compared

Speakeasies cannot be compared with saloons, she continued. The modern speakeasy is a transient affair with barred doors, catering to a small regular block of customers. Its liquor supply is limited, the customers usually have to carry their liquor home to drink it and no one is allowed in unless recognized or vouched for by a regular, she explained.

The wet candidate for public office who conscientiously believes that he is working for temperance and sobriety in calling for repeal of the liquor law should, in the opinion of the league chairman, take warning from the experience of Finland where wets have won a referendum on prohibition and the country is being flooded with liquor in anticipation of a wet era.

"Many wets are sincere in their efforts to promote temperance and emancipation from the bootlegger, but how can temperance result by removing the restrictions on the use of the beverages which form the basis of intemperance? Moreover, what have the wets ever done to reduce the use of intoxicants?" Mrs. Brown demanded.

Straw Vote

Relative to straw votes, the league chairman pointed out that, while they give a fairly accurate forecast of public opinion in connection with presidential candidates, they are misleading in ascertaining sentiment on existing statutes. Why? Because people who are satisfied with existing laws do not take the trouble to ballot in straw elections, she thought. For this reason Mrs. Brown contended that the silent vote in the case of prohibition is distinctly dry.

"Fifteen years ago the wets affirmed that saloons could not be closed, but when it came to an actual vote the doors were shut and have remained shut for more than a dozen years," Mrs. Brown explained. She accepted this as indicative that the sentiment against prohibition is slowly being leavened, despite arguments to the contrary.

"Now it is said the speakeasy cannot be blockaded," she added. "This argument is as great a fallacy as the old one about the saloon. What is needed is an alert recognition that the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment closed the saloons and the next inevitable step is the shutting up of the speakeasy. Prior to prohibition, this country experimented for more than 200 years in the control of liquor and the nation's drink bill steadily mounted.

"Now that we have done away with two-thirds of the drinking, if wets and drys would unite on a temperance campaign instead of going back to the futile experiments of the past, we could get rid of the remaining one-third of the drinking.

"Opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment is responsible for the speakeasy."

TWO INDIANS ARE GUESTS OF HONOR AT PARTY

Massachusetts Association Entertains College Students

By TA-DE-WIN

True to the tradition of Samson Occum, the Mohegan whose efforts contributed so much to establishing Dartmouth College in 1767, Roland B. Sundown, a Seneca from the Cattaraugus Reservation in New York State and a senior at Dartmouth, came to Boston yesterday as soloist with the Dartmouth Glee Club.

At a silver shower graduation party given him and Verna Nori, a Pueblo from Laguna, New Mexico, by the Massachusetts Branch of the National Indian Association, Sundown sang two groups of Indian songs including "My Silver Throated Fawn" and "Red Willow Pueblo" by Thurlow Lieurance and "Rain in the Desert" by Jean Jeancon.

Sundown attained his present standing at Dartmouth through perseverance and sacrifice. Don't call him chief, he says, for he isn't one; there are as few chiefs among the Indians as there are governors and mayors among the whites.

Miss Nori, a senior at Mt. Holyoke College, who in 1930 studied educational matters in Geneva, Paris and London, made a strong plea for the Indian who has emerged from the customs and characteristics of his race and who seeks assimilation with the whites.

"Don't," she said, "think of the Indian as an exhibit, as something to stare at, or something romantic out of Cooper's tales, or as the fanciful picture of the chief on horseback. Although," she added, "the Indians are still lovers of beauty."

Wo Peen, a San Ildefonso Pueblo, gave a light touch to the program with his ceremonial dances. Dressed in native costume, he sang what he said was a "Joy Song," then danced a Victory Dance and a Buffalo Dance. He explained to his interested listeners his drawings and paintings.

Theaters

"Irene"

Majestic Theater—Mr. Milton Aborn presents the Civic Musical Comedy Company in "Irene," beginning April 4, 1932.

"Irene" is the first of a series of revivals projected by Mr. Aborn in a campaign to restore to the stage some of the musical comedy successes of recent decades. Many playgoers no doubt will welcome the reappearance of such an entertainment as "Irene," a pleasing Cinderella story, free of the objectionable features that mar so many current productions and supplied with several ballads of simple sentiment and with lively orchestral accompaniments. Mr. Aborn probably has been wise to let the piece stand "as was," without attempting to bring it up to date. The dancing is tame according to present-day standards, and the settings are not opulent, but the perennial romance of the story remains.

Miss Helen Shipman is a winning figure as the shopgirl whose "Castle of Dreams" is realized, and she sings with a light voice of appealing quality. Mr. James R. Liddy is the young man of wealth who plays fairy prince. Mr. Bobby Watson gives an amusing sketch of the man modiste. Mr. Houston Richards was welcomed by his Boston admirers in the part of the rich young man's friend. Miss Beatrice Kay shines as a dancer. The rest are competent. A large audience applauded cordially.

"The Ringer"

Wilbur Theater—Mr. Walter J. Gluck presents Mr. E. E. Clive in "The Ringer," mystery play by Edgar Wallace, directed by Mr. Leslie J. Casey. Beginning April 4, 1932.

"The Ringer" is one of the thrillers that enjoyed a popular success at the Copley Theater, under Mr. Clive's management, several years ago. Once involved in the working out of the plot you are likely to keep your seat through the four suspenseful acts to wait for the surprise ending which does not come till the last moment.

Wistfully remembering the deft characterizations in Mr. Clive's gallery of other days—the etchings, the comic cartoons, and occasionally the full-length portrait in oils, we can content ourselves with seeing Mr. Clive in a part that draws less on his subtler abilities and yet remains interesting. He provides the Scottish physician, Dr. Lomond, with a delicious burr to his speech and a humorous characterization to his manner.

The cast contains a number of the old Copley figures. Mr. Edward Emery gets his customary effect of naturalness without resorting to the inaudibility of the naturalistic method. Miss Katherine Standing continues her even histrionic way. Mr. Harry McNaughton is the incurably "funny man." Miss Daisy Belmore's character bit is harrowingly realized. Mr. Gerald Rogers fills admirably the rôle of Inspector Wembury. And Mr. David Tearle is superbly villainous as the double-crossing lawyer, Maurice Meister, whose smooth tongue and elegant wardrobe cover as much stage-wickedness as can comfortably be packed into one stage-heart. A newcomer, Miss Kathryn March, attractive to look at, does not make so boldly bad an adventuress as she might.

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing plays are Mr. Noel Coward's "Hay Fever," with Miss Constance Collier, at the Plymouth, and "The New Moon," at the Boston Opera House.

The motion picture made from Mr. A. A. Milne's play, "Michael and Mary," will be shown at the Fine Arts next week.

The next offering of the Bostonians at the Boston Opera House will be "Countess Maritza," beginning next Monday.

The Abbey Players from Dublin begin a two-weeks engagement in repertory at the Hollis next Monday.

On the same evening, Mr. George M. Cohan brings his latest play, "Confidential Service," to the Tremont.

The O'Neill trilogy, "Mourning Becomes Electra," opens at the Colonial April 18. It is scheduled for three weeks.

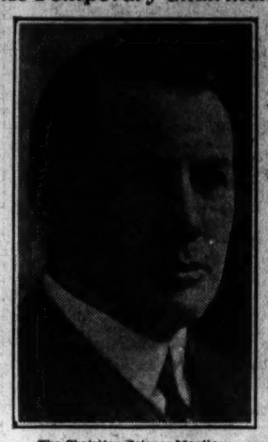
Miss Martha Graham, the dancer, makes her first solo appearance in Boston Friday evening, at Jordan Hall.

Miss Mary Wigman wil give a dance recital in Symphony Hall, April 14.

BOSTON IMPORTS GAIN

Value of both imports for immediate consumption and for warehouse, at the port of Boston for the week ending April 2, showed gains over the previous week, it was announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs. Imports for consumption for the week were valued at $1,348,379, against $1,333,758 the previous week. Imports for warehouses were valued at $271,892 compared with $244,416.

Selected by Democrats As Temporary Chairman



The Christian Science Monitor-Keystone-Underwood

ALBEN W. BARKLEY

ROOSEVELT WINS IN PARTY TEST FOR SPOKESMAN

Barkley Chosen to Deliver Keynote Address in Compromise Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 5—In the choice of the keynote speaker for the Democratic National Convention, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt won here yesterday over the Smith-Raskob régime, when Mr. Alben W. Barkley, United States Senator from Kentucky, was chosen.

Senator Barkley is a Roosevelt adherent who recently retired as a Kentucky favorite son in behalf of the New York Governor's candidacy. On word of his selection Governor Roosevelt issued a statement at Albany saying he was "very glad" at the outcome.

Designation of Senator Barkley as temporary chairman of the convention came after a spirited struggle within the committee on arrangements. The result was in effect a compromise. Mr. Jouette Shouse, chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, was named permanent chairman of the convention.

Mr. Shouse, who was some time ago placed in active direction of the party by its national chairman, Mr. John J. Raskob, had come here with the backing of the forces of former Gov. Alfred E. Smith for the post of keynote speaker. The tussle lasted nearly all day and was settled by the division of honors.

The appointments made by the some 20 national committeemen and committeewomen must be ratified by the National Committee and then by the national convention. Governor Roosevelt in his statement declared himself confident the "excellent choice" of Senator Barkley would be ratified and also commented on the selection of Mr. Shouse as a recognition of his "long and tireless service."

Political observers noted at once that Senator Barkley has a marked dry record as a former Representative in Congress. He voted for the Eighteenth Amendment, the Volstead Act and the Jones "five and ten" law, it was said, and some political opinion predicted a fight against him in the National Committee or convention. In the last campaign he supported Governor Smith.

Other appointments made included the following: Chairman of subcommittee on seating of delegates and alternates, Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, N. J.; personnel, Mr. Robert Jackson, New Hampshire; distribution of tickets, Mr. Arthur P. Mullen, Nebraska; and distribution of badges, Mr. George A. Collins, Colorado.

A Boy, a Two-Dollar Bill and a Bicycle

(Continued from Page 1)

tioneer began to expatiate on the theme of the bicycle and, having several to dispose of, even became lyrical in a description of the exuberance of whizzing along a road with the wind in your ears.

"Ladies and gentlemen," Mr. Cohen said, "you should realize the speed that is possible. And no expense, too, for gas and overhead like garages and a driver. Nothing but good legs and a hand pump; what's the use, you don't need anything else."

Every time he got that $2 bid as a starter, but as he told them, it was a shame to think of letting a fine-looking bicycle like that—see the good shape it's in—go for $2. For his part, Mr. Cohen would talk all night before he would let such a thing happen.

And So They Went

One after another they went—$2, $5, $7; $2, $7, $12; $2, $5. Someone always overbid that front-row voice, and now it was noticeably less than it had been. Indeed, each disappointment had shrunk it a little, then it got a twist in it, and now it sounded like it was half-swallowed.

Mr. Cohen wheeled the last bicycle forward, his vocabulary in full swing, and you had only to look at him to tell that he was as determined as ever not to let it go for $2. This wasn't as big a wheel as the others; in fact, it was exactly right for eight-year-old legs. And what a look it had of having been everywhere and being sorry it wasn't on the way right now, and of enjoying going bumpety-bump, and especially of liking down-the-hill going. The fact that it had come up against one or two things obviously hadn't mattered to it in the least—made you take to it all the more—made you have to own it.

The crowd knew about the boy by now, and the boy—well, he was so enraptured over this wheel that he forgot it was hopeless and didn't even wait for Mr. Cohen's panegyric.

"Two dollars—" he cried.

"For This Fine Bicycle"

"What! I ask you, $2 for this fine bicycle? Ladies and gentlemen, look at it go—just like a flash! Nothing wrong anywhere. Yet you ask me to give it away like a hand-out for $2. Two dollars, two dollars—someone here that knows a good thing, bid three dollars. Anybody, $3?"

The great moment held the place in its grasp; nobody uttered a sound. In the front row a very red-faced boy waited and held his breath until it was a matter of seconds before something would crack somewhere.

"Going, going—gone," said Mr. Cohen, shaking his head, "to this expert here who certainly knows a good thing can be had cheap."

Two small hands grasped the beautiful scarred handlebars. Already the wind was whizzing through his yellow thatch, the pedals hard pressed under his toes, his knees going as fast as downhill calls for. Nobody stopped him for his name and everybody turned to watch him out of there. It would have been effrontery to delay an adventure that led so straight to the highroad and thence on a fast and tireless steed in the swift wake of April everywhither.

WOOD BILLS DISMISSED

Filing of an agreement to settle differences resulted in three bills in equity brought by the American Woolen Companies against the estate of William M. Wood, head of the companies, being dismissed by Judge Edward P. Pierce of the Supreme Judicial Court.

PROMPT SENATE ACTION SOUGHT ON PHILIPPINES

(Continued from Page 1)

missioners from the islands plus a desire to protect American sugar and oil producers and American labor from Philippine competition, rushed the legislation through with a brief 40-minute debate.

When the roll was called every Democrat on the floor, 186 in number, voted for the measure, plus 119 Republicans and the one Farmer-Labor member. Only 47 Republicans upheld the Administration's opposition.

Debate on the measure was opened by Representative Butler B. Hare, (D.), of South Carolina, author of the House bill. Reviewing the repeated pledge of the United States to set the islands free as soon as they have reached the point where they can rule themselves, he declared the political and economic condition of the islands now warranted their liberation.

Mr. Camilo Osias, resident commissioner of the Philippine Islands, closed with a stirring plea to Congress to do for his country what George Washington did for the United States. As he concluded the House rose to its feet in prolonged applause and then proceeded to vote what he had asked.

MANILA, P. I., April 5 (AP)—Filipinos were slightly taken aback today by their first decisive victory in the 30-year-long fight for independence—passage of the Hare bill by the United States House of Representatives.

Although surprised, they were jubilant, and some forecast a similar victory in the Senate. Mr. Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate, said the House action "confirms the statement I made three weeks ago to the effect that there is no strong opposition in Congress and therefore legislation granting Philippine independence will be enacted this session." He cabled congratulations to Filipino leaders of the fight in Washington.

Coupled with jubilation over the forward stride toward a grant of future independence, was the soberness with which Filipinos received the statement of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, pointing to international complications involved.

Sheltered for centuries by some powerful nation, the islanders failed to realize their vulnerable position until it was brought home by the nearness of the recent Sino-Japanese fighting.

Japanese Spokesman Avers Philippines Safe If Free

TOKYO, April 5 (AP)—Possession or domination of the Philippines "would be as great a liability to Japan as it has been to the United States," a Government spokesman said today, commenting on the suggestion of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, that withdrawal of American sovereignty would result in the domination of the islands by some foreign power, "probably either China or Japan."

Ford Declares Wheel Base Obsolete, But That of New Eight Is 106 Inches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., April 5—With new Ford V-8's parading down the runway today at the River Rouge plant to fill more than 200,000 orders, and an anticipated 300,000 units booked for the first ten days of the international display of 14 glistening body types, the motoring public has discovered that Mr. Henry Ford has manufactured perhaps the first automobile in history without a wheel base.

That more or less illusory line from hub center to hub center, which used to be knowingly discussed along with piston displacement, differentials and all those early-day topics of conversation, is no longer an essential part of the Ford products, officials declare.

Omission of the wheel base specifications was not an oversight, Mr. Ford explained, merely an elimination. "Wheel base no longer means anything to the car owner," he said, "so why not get rid of it along with other obsolete calculations and gadgets?"

Once upon a time the car owner could approximate an atmosphere of aristocracy by mentioning the length of wheel base of his car which stood as proof of varying degrees of roominess and luxuriance.

"Nowadays," Mr. Ford said, "with improved methods of mounting bodies, roominess and luxuriance are achieved without any regard at all to the wheel base. In motorcar construction we build from almost an entirely new set of principles."

Accordingly the Ford Motor Company purposely omitted in its recently announced specifications to mention the much-debated "luxury line." However, catalogues to be issued soon to dealers, will give the information that the new Ford V-8 wheel base, if anybody wants to know, is 106 inches, three inches longer than that of the Model A.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Hosmer H. Allyn, Western Springs, Ill.
Hermine S. Phillipe, Malden, Mass.
Dorothy M. Hayward, Arlington, Mass.
Alyce L. Dow, Arlington, Mass.
Harry S. Neil, Cleveland, Ohio.
Grace S. MacIntire, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Malcolm B. MacIntire, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Freeman J. Smith, South Berwick, Maine.
J. Paul Rideout, South Berwick, Maine.
Avis Nixon, Brockton, Mass.

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A store-wide event celebrating over half a century of service. Prices much lower than the low levels now generally prevailing.

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Washable Doeskin Gloves $1
Our Regular $2.95 Imported Slipon and Demi-Mousquetaire Kid and Lambskin Gloves
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Imported Kid and Lambskin Gloves
$1.19
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Play on a $450,000 course, with bent grass greens, blue grass fairways, and tricky hazards designed by a golf wizard. Willingdon Cup Tournament, July 18-23: Prince of Wales Trophy, August 15-20. Pony trips up trails to the clouds. Mountain climbing. Indians to teach archery. Tennis courts . . . warm sulphur and cool glacial swimming pools. Smooth Alpine motor highways. Come enjoy Banff Springs Hotel's gracious hospitality . . . savor its incomparable cuisine. Dance to its haunting syncopations. The stars are twinkling each night over Bow Valley . . . calling to you. And this year Banff is nearer, for rates scale closer to consistent economies. Or at Chateau Lake Louise . . . or the forest-hidden Chalet-Bungalow Camps.
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Special Rates—Weekly, Monthly. European Plan—thru season. American Plan—May 28 to June 30—Sept. 1 to Sept. 26. Hotel opens May 28.
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All-Expense Conducted Tours—Going Grand Canyon—California; or Yellowstone—Columbia Highway; or Glacier National—Mt. Rainier—also Alaska. Returning—Lake Louise and Banff. Also 6½ Glorious Days in Canadian Rockies for $60.00
REDUCED FARES ROUND TRIP from New York (May 15-Oct. 31) $116.57
(30 Day Return Limit) $100.00
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(30 Day Return Limit) $107.08

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Newest and Loveliest
Silk Slips
$3
Exquisite imported laces are lavishly, yet tastefully, applied to slim, bias cut slips fashioned of pure-dye French crepe . . . smooth fitting slips with bandeau tops . . . finely tailored slips are bias cut to fit perfectly, some with a deep wrap around skirt, others with shadow proof panels in back.
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Guarantees you Cane Sugar
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Spring HOUSECLEANING SALE
In your First National Store this week you'll find a lot of housecleaning helps that are specially designed to make that spring housecleaning task much easier. They are specially priced, too, to reduce the cost as well as the work of your annual housecleaning campaign. Make out your list of needs today.

Here Are All the Necessary Aids for Your Spring Housecleaning

BROOM SALE
Both of these brooms are sturdy and reinforced—they should give long life.
FINAST Each 65c
STANDARD Each 33c

Brillo 2 Sm Pkgs 15c
Black Iron Stove Polish Bot 15c
Clothesline 50 Ft. Ea 25c
Clothespins 24 in each pkg Pkg 9c
Clorox Bot 19c
Bon Ami Powder Tin 12c

AMMONIA
FINAST—This is the cloudy style, full strength, quick acting quality ammonia at a very low price for this week only. Quart 19c

Oxol Bot 19c
Gold Dust Lge Pkg 22c
Chipso Flakes or Granules Pkg 22c
Black Flag Insecticide Pt Tin 45c
Novita Pkg 8c
20 Mule Borax Pkg 15c

IVORY SOAP
This soap can be used in many different and helpful ways around the house during your spring housecleaning.
2 Large Bars 21c

Super Suds Pkg 9c
Ivory Snow 2 Pkgs 25c
Drano Tin 22c
Ammonia Red Cap Sm Bot 10c
Window Wash Red Cap Pt Tin 21c
Metal Polish Red Cap Pt Tin 21c

PINEAPPLE SALE
FANCY CRUSHED HAWAIIAN
4 8 oz TINS 25c CRUSHED or TIDBITS
Here is a very popular fruit in the medium and small sized tins so handy when the family is small.
No 2 TIN 11c Finast CRUSHED

MATCHES Ohio Blue Tip 6 Lge Boxes 19c
PEA BEANS 3 1 Lb Pkgs 13c 5 Lbs Bulk 15c
NUT and FRUIT BARS Touraine Choc. 2 Half Lb Bars 19c
QUAKER CORN MEAL 2 24 oz Pkgs 15c
ARMOUR'S Lunch Tongue Lge Tin 29c
POUND CAKE Plain, Light Fruit or Raisin Lb 23c

BAKERY SPECIALS
FRESH DAILY FROM OUR OVENS
ORANGE CAKE Each 15c
RAISIN BREAD Large 20 oz Loaf 8c

BAKED BEANS FINAST or B&M Lge Tin 16c
LOAF CHEESE White, Colored Pimento Lb 23c
PRIZE BREAD Large 20 oz Loaf 7c

UNEEDA BAKERY SPECIALS
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PREMIUM SODAS Lb Pkg 15c
FANCY GRAHAM WAFERS Lb Pkg 19c

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FIRMER CONTROL BY GOVERNMENT URGED IN HAWAII

Local Officials Criticized for Inefficiency and Excessive Politics

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—"Extreme laxity" in law enforcement in Hawaii was reported to the Senate today by Mr. Seth W. Richardson, Assistant Attorney-General, who recommended, among other things, appointment by the President of an attorney-general for the territory, to act as a public prosecutor. The report was sent by Mr. William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, who had delegated his subordinate to gather the material as directed by the Senate.

The report embraced a frank analysis of conditions brought to public attention this winter after Mrs. Granville Fortescue and others were charged with killing a Hawaiian accused of attacking her married daughter.

Specifically opposing change in the form of territorial government, Mr. Richardson recommended that the Federal Government "assume closer responsibility" for law and order. He criticized local officials directly for inefficiency and for playing politics. He proposed presidential appointment of heads of prosecution and police, leading to an island constabulary.

No Evidence of Crime Wave

While no evidence of a crime wave was found, Mr. Richardson said, an inefficiency in the administration of justice that constitutes an invitation to crime was said to exist. This has led many citizens to feel unsafe, and to a conviction by Mr. Richardson "that the unusual conditions of race, society and industry in the territory make a continuance of such laxity fraught with much social and political danger."

Army and navy conditions there were termed "normal," with no particular racial resentment between the service units and the island population. The races were found to be carrying on with exceedingly little friction.

The document suggested a censorship of moving pictures, taking the view that the present class of pictures being shown the youth "might be materially improved."

Prohibition enforcement was found to compare favorably with conditions on the mainland, and there appeared to be "no organized liquor traffic."

Existing "prominent cases" will have to be tried under agencies as they exist, it was said. The judges "seem competent. The present prosecutor also seems competent, and it is to be hoped that the courts of the territory can function fearlessly and efficiently."

Excessive Political Activity

The police administration in Honolulu was called "impotent, undisciplined, neglectful and unintelligent, with its chief concern political activity." There also Mr. Richardson found "an inexperienced, inefficient county attorney, immersed in politics, his deputies largely appointed for political purposes, with insufficient funds at his disposal to provide suitable deputies."

Mr. Richardson summarized his own conclusions and those of a staff who spent two months in Hawaii and spent something under $10,000 on the inquiry. The document embraced about 100 pages of findings and recommendations and 15 volumes of testimony.

Finding "no serious criticism" of the courts, the report recommended that Congress consider that a big saving could be expected by abolishing the district court, making the Territorial Supreme Court the appellate tribunal for all island litigation.

The report tells of reforms already started by Gov. Lawrence M. Judd in the appointment of a crime commission, proposed improvements in existing jury laws and a program to correct defects in the parole system.

Allied Grocers Demand Federal Aid to Fix Prices

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 5—Declaring the "high cost of low prices," to be at the bottom of many of today's economic troubles, Mr. J. Frank Grimes, president of the Independent Grocers' Alliance of America, has urged the association to support a move in which the Federal Government would take a hand in helping to raise basic commodity prices.

Taking up this matter at the wholesale executives' conference of the association here yesterday and today, Mr. Grimes said it would be just as suitable for the Government to regulate prices now as it did during the war for just the opposite reason—to prevent profiteering. To begin, he said, the price of domestic wheat should be kept at $1 to the farmer, and other basic commodity prices scaled accordingly.

Authority to do this, he said, should be given to a new board which might work in conjunction with the Federal Farm Board. He said a bill along these lines was being drawn up for early consideration of Congress.

"In any effort to prevent further price declines," Mr. Grimes said, "we believe we will have to start with the advance of basic commodity prices even if it must be done arbitrarily by edict."

Reports from members indicate that business is picking up steadily, Mr. Grimes said, "because in spite of lower food prices it looked as though the first three months of 1931 would show about 2 per cent increase in dollar volume of sales over last year.

'Tha's Gold in Them Tha U. S. Bulletins'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5—Millions of dollars are sometimes missed by individuals who fail to heed information in governmental bulletins. Such a case is reported by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior.

In 1899 Mr. Frank C. Schrader, explorer for the Geological Survey and still in service, came down the Yukon after tramping various areas never previously seen by white men. At the mouth of the river he heard of a gold discovery at Nome, farther up the cost. He went up to make a geological reconnaissance and found that the gold was being washed out of the sand along the beach. The waves beating there through the centuries had sifted out the light material but the heavy gold had remained.

Fifteen miles inland, he came upon a geological beach where the waves had beaten previous to some upheaval of the long ago. It appeared to the geologist that the ocean had beaten longer on the old beach than on that of the present. The sands, therefore, should be more refined, should yield more gold. He made a map of this ancient beach, wrote a report of it, published the report. Nobody paid any attention.

A year later a prospector with his pan washed out some of the sand at the inland beach. There was gold in it. It yielded the greater part of the wealth of Nome.

WOMEN OUTRANK MEN

TOPEKA, Kan., April 5 (AP)—The women are superior to the men in scholastic ability at Washburn College. A report for the first semester shows their average was 88.15 per cent, compared with 81.84 for the men.

Excavations Reveal 'Grandeur That Was Rome'

The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World

BENITO MUSSOLINI MAKES A NEW MAP FOR MODERN CITY

Demolition of Old Houses Beside the Victor Emmanuel Monument Discloses Ruins of the Forum of Emperor Trajan. Portions of the Columns Are Still Standing on Their Pedestals.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The comprehensive reconstruction plans sponsored by Il Duce to give Italy a capital worthy of its great traditions include the opening of several traffic arteries which will traverse the city. These highways will pass near some of the notable palaces and public monuments.

Parks and public gardens will add their share to the beautification program which, it is estimated, will take 15 years to complete. The plans contemplate accommodations for a city of 2,000,000 inhabitants with a density of only 250 persons to every three acres. Many public edifices will be built, including a new Bourse, public library, Fine Arts Institute, School of Architecture, theaters and concert halls.

ONTARIO'S LINE IS EXTENDED TO NEAR ARCTIC

Government Railroad Opens Up Additional Rich Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO —. To the sub-Arctic circle, Ontario's northern frontier has been pushed back 185 miles by the completion at the end of 1931 of the main line extension of Ontario's government railroad, the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, north of Cochrane to Moosonee at James Bay.

According to Mr. George W. Lee, chairman of the Railway Commission, "the road has never been in a better physical and financial condition."

The northern part of Ontario holds great possibilities of advancement and enrichment in the near future consequent upon the continued advancement of the railway and the opening up of new territory.

The interests served by the Ontario Government railroad consists of mining, agriculture, hydroelectric power, lumbering, pulp and paper, mills, etc., with the general business requirements of cities and towns which have arisen along its line since its inception in 1903. The most important industry served by this railroad is the precious metal mining, which is steadily developing.

As an indication of the value of the mining areas within the territory served by the T. & N. O. Railway it is of interest to note that total dividends paid to the end of June, 1931, are as follows: Cobalt, silver ore $105,144,883; the Porcupine gold area, $84,262,735, and the Kirkland Lake gold area, $30,239,814, a total of $219,647,432.

"Ontario now has rail connections from the Great Lakes to the sub-Arctic regions, through a habitable and forested country, powered with great rivers and possessed with many natural resources in lignite, timber, gypsum, clay beds, pulpwood areas and deposits of high grade iron ore, all of great potential value.

An ocean outlet for Ontario is thus assured for coastal shipping and the development of natural resources on, or adjacent to, a two-thousand mile shore line with navigable waters of James Bay. It is possible that very valuable fishing grounds may be found eventually approaching those of the Great Lakes in volume and value of output.

The gross revenue of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway from all sources in 1931 shows a decrease of $23,656, or 0.48 per cent, as compared with 1930, with a gross expenditure decrease of $9,464, or 0.23 per cent, while the net revenue decreased $14,192, or 1.5 per cent, compared with the preceding fiscal year. Revenue from transportation for 1931 was $4,936,185. Operating expenditure was $4,000,388. Net earnings were $935,797.

"The result of the current year's operation has proved exceedingly satisfactory, considering the period of general business depression, which has particularly affected the earnings of railroads," concludes Mr. Lee. "We are proceeding through 1932 with a spirit of optimism born of achievement."

Hollywood Guild Planned on Model Of Theater Group

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., April 5 (AP)—A motion picture guild, which will pay royalties to stars, authors and directors, is planned to be in active operation in Hollywood soon.

Announcement of the screen guild and its plans was made Sunday by Mr. M. C. Levee, heretofore executive manager for the Paramount-Publix Corporation, who is president of the new coöperative. Operated on plans of the Theater Guild in New York, the guild will finance each production.

The author of the story, the director and the star of each film will participate in the profits after the guild is repaid first for its cash outlay. The guild itself will be non-profit. Stock will be offered motion picture persons, from among whom will be elected a board of directors and advisory council.

Miss Mary Pickford, Mr. Douglas Fairbanks, Mr. Joseph M. Schenck, Mr. Cecil B. DeMille and others have paid tributes to the guild plan. Its pictures are to be released through United Artists, according to tentative arrangements.

LAKE SHIPPING BEGINS

SARNIA, Ont., April 5 (AP)—Navigation for the season of 1932 got under way on Lake Huron yesterday with four boats steaming up the St. Clair River past Sarnia, hugging the Canadian shore to avoid floating ice.

India's Conditions Delay Day Of Complete Adult Suffrage

Support Given to Enfranchisement of Population by System of Indirect Group Election, but Nationalists Oppose This Method

By ALEXANDER INGLIS

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India — Clear-cut policies for extending the franchise in India are beginning to emerge from the researches of the Franchise Committee of the Round Table Conference, now studying the question in this country.

The Marquis of Lothian, Undersecretary for India, who is chairman of the committee, sums up the fundamental alternatives on the subject as: (a) Extension of the existing direct franchise to 10 or 15 per cent of the population; (b) supersession of direct franchise by the enfranchisement of the whole adult population by a system of indirect group election, and (c) a combination of these two methods.

When constitutional reforms were first introduced in India in 1919, it was only found possible to confer the franchise on about one-tenth of the adult population. The normal qualification for the vote is residence within the constituency, coupled with the payment of a small amount in land revenue, rent or local rates in rural areas, and of municipal rates in urban areas. All payers of income tax, and all retired, pensioned or discharged officers and men of the regular army are also enfranchised.

Even among these voters, however, the standards of literacy are low in many cases, and special devices are utilized to assist the voters in making their choices at the polls. For instance, candidates are represented on the ballot papers by pictorial symbols, such as a tiger, an umbrella, an elephant, a flag, a pair of scales, a sword, a bicycle or some other device.

It is generally conceded by competent students of the franchise that the direct adult vote is not an early possibility in India. The illiteracy of the people, the difficulties of establishing machinery extensive enough to cope with the elections, and the expense of such machinery to a nation that is on the verge of poverty are all cited as reasons why direct voting is unworkable at the present stage of India's political evolution.

On the other hand, there is a widespread demand among educated Indians for democratic institutions, and the Indian National Congress makes adult suffrage one of its main planks, and opposes the introduction of a new system of voting that will eliminate the present direct system.

By the indirect system groups of 20 will select one voter, who will cast the vote at the general election. Congress adherents say that this system will disenfranchise 19 likely voters under the direct system.

In political quarters here it is thought that the British Government will favor the indirect system of group voting as being the best means of introducing the democratic form of government in India to which the British people are pledged.

The group system will imply that the new structure will be broadly based on the popular will. Proponents of the system also emphasize that for administrative, financial, geographical, climatic, educational, linguistic and other reasons complete adult suffrage under the direct system will not be feasible in this generation.

Viewed from the broad basis of democratic control, it is held that the indirect group system is more advanced and more truly democratic than the Nationalists of the Congress camp are willing to accept. In other words, Congress opponents say that the Congress advocacy of adult suffrage on the direct system is radically insincere, and used only with the object of obtaining the transfer of power to a small oligarchy—the group capable of wielding the vote by direct means.

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THE NEW FORD V-8 CYLINDER

Display Will be Open from
Monday April 4 to Saturday April 9
8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

at the

CAMBRIDGE PLANT OF THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY
(Cottage Farm Bridge)

Information is available at the showrooms of all Ford Dealers

Ford

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

The Business of Being a Mother

WE can't help you bathe the baby, and we probably wouldn't be much of a success at hearing Johnny's lessons—but, nevertheless, we know something of a mother's problems.

We know it's no easy job bringing up children, cleaning house, and planning meals. We know that money's not always plentiful and that mother must be business manager, buyer, treasurer, and chairman of the board—all at the same time.

So we made up our minds long ago that we would search the world for the best of foods, bring them to our stores with as little expense as possible, and sell them at such a small profit that mothers could afford a variety and abundance of good, nutritious food for their families.

In that way we've succeeded in improving the business of being a mother, even though we admit we wouldn't be of much help around the house.

A&P

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

HOOVER ADDS EMPHASIS TO THRIFT PLEA

(Continued from Page 1)

fore many different committees in Congress in the last months, and have pointed out a multitude of directions which could be considered by these committees for a reduction of expenditures, but most of them require repeal or amendment of the laws which compel expenditures.

Seven departments alone have pointed out over 85 such different directions for consideration of those committees and which offer a possibility of very large reductions. There are still other areas which could no doubt be developed.

Third: Those directions of economy which can only be accomplished by reorganization and consolidation of government functions so as to eliminate overlap, useless bureaus and commissions and waste.

Seven years ago, five years ago, as a member of a Cabinet committee on the subject, and again three years ago, two years ago, five months ago, four months ago, six weeks ago, I recommended authorization to the Executive to make a wholesale reorganization of government functions so as to eliminate this overlap, abolish useless bureaus and commissions, and do away with waste, but such reorganization in each case to be subject to the approval of Congress. The action recommended has not been taken.

Progress Lost in Diffusion

A dominant consideration is that all these items, methods, and programs concern a great number of committees in the Congress. They concern a great number of departments and bureaus.

If we take the 11 principal spending branches of the Government, each of them working independently with some part of over 30 different congressional committees which are concerned in these ideas and proposals, then even if we have the very best will in the world, without an atom of partisanship, the mere diffusion of effort seemingly makes effective progress on important items possible.

What I have asked for is not a commission, but merely that the Senate and the House should each delegate representatives to sit down with representatives from the Administration and endeavor to draft a comprehensive, general, national economy bill, covering the second and third areas of possible reduction in expenses.

This one single economy bill or a few bills could be presented to the Congress embodying all the measures of economy proposed where change in the laws are necessary. Without such action, I see no way by which there can be a maximum reduction in expenditures.

House Approves Changing Name Of Transit District

Bills to regulate the unauthorized practice of law by nonlawyers, banks and trust companies, in performing legal services for their clients, and to change the name of the Metropolitan Transit District to the Boston Metropolitan District were passed to be engrossed by the House of Representatives in Boston yesterday.

Governor Ely returned his second veto of the current session yesterday on a petition to exempt from requirements of the civil service rules all veterans of the Spanish War, Philippine War and Chinese Relief Expedition.

Not satisfied to allow defeated legislation proposing reduction in salaries of certain state employees to drop without some study of what can be accomplished in this direction for economy's sake, Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware filed an order with the clerk of the House yesterday to appoint a special commission for an investigation of the subject.

The commission would include two senators, four representatives and three members selected by the Governor and would endeavor further to "learn if it is possible for closer coöperation between State and municipalities in meeting the unemployment situation and disbursing public welfare aid."

In a letter to the Massachusetts Senators in Washington, the division on the necessaries of life protested a proposed $2 per ton tax on foreign anthracite and requested a determined effort to eliminate it from the revenue bill now before Congress. The tax was called a proposal to "penalize New England consumers because of the geographical location of the section they live in."

Some Keels Draw Too Much Water to Enter This Port

The Christian Science Monitor-City of Miami News Service

LARGE COAST LINE STEAMER APPROACHING DOCK IN MIAMI (FLA.) PORT

Antiques From Dozen States Shown At Annual Exposition in New York City

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE
Staff Correspondent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—For the third year the Grand Central Palace houses the Antiques Exposition, with the main and second floors occupied by 130 exhibitors. They display goods ranging from fine Queen Anne furniture and Chinese porcelain dinner sets to primitive American pine and late Victorian glassware.

Twelve states are represented and large spaces are taken by dealers from England and Canada. Some of the United States participants have come even from Indiana, Illinois, Virginia and South Carolina. This wide geographic scope, with the varied tastes already indicated, result in a highly interesting revelation of early aspects of American home furnishings used in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The English styles shown are such as were then imported to some extent.

Since nearly everything in view is for sale, this constitutes an elaborate market at which almost any desire in this field may be filled. Compared with previous shows, however, there is a scarcity of the more excellent examples of early American cabinet work, although there are a few exhibitors who show it.

An innovation this year is a daily lecture program which includes names of numerous well-known specialists in several fields of collecting. The furniture styles from 1620 to 1850 are covered by seven daily talks by Mr. Wallace Nutting. Mrs. Marion Nicholl Rawson's four appearances deal with the minor activities and appurtenances of provincial American homes for the century preceding 1850.

Currier and Ives prints furnish the subject for Mr. Harry T. Peters, author of three volumes on those publishers, while Stiegel glass will be discussed by Mr. George S. McKearin. Other speakers listed are Mrs. Ruth Webb Lee, Mr. Homer Eaton Keyes, Mr. Charles Messer Stowe and Dr. A. M. Frankfurter.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt lectured last night on "The Influence of Taste and Environment on Civilization."

The exposition continues through this week and is open from 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. each day.

CONCERT PRESENTED BY DARTMOUTH MEN

The Dartmouth College Musical Clubs entertained with a varied program last night at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. The concert was given under the auspices of the Dartmouth Women's Club of Boston. The Glee Club and the Instrumental Club both gave excellent renditions of various groups varied from semi-classical to the latest jazz.

R. B. Sundown '32, a Seneca Indian chief, sang three Indian songs in costume. Also interspersed in the program were xylophone solos by Stanley Abercromble '34. Dancing to the music of Dartmouth's Barbary Coast Orchestra followed the concert.

Music

Marguerite Porter

Last night in Jordan Hall, Miss Marguerite Porter, soprano, sang a program which comprised lieder and operatic arias. Mr. Carl Lamson was the pianoforte accompanist. Miss Porter divided her program into five groups, in the first of which she placed a miscellaneous collection of Italian and English songs, with an aria from "Figaro." Group two was dedicated to Strauss, and for group three she chose the single aria of "Des Bijoux" from "Faust." Another miscellaneous collection of French songs followed, including "Adieu, notre petite table" from "Manon," and to close, a group in English which contained "Evening" by Manuel Rubin, "The Unforseen" by Scott and other songs by Warren, Taylor and Parker.

It cannot be truthfully said that Miss Porter has wholly mastered the art of program-making, nor is she entirely successful in choosing songs adapted to her individual aptitude for singing. Although Miss Porter is the possessor of a naturally pleasing voice, she seems not properly to estimate the value of correct breathing, which probably explains her inability, except in rare instances, to produce tones of unwavering quality or to attain top notes impeccable in intonation. One sensed in "Les filles des Cadiz" by Delibes, for instance, that her vocal handicaps prevented the singer from offering to her listeners that which she would gladly have given. "Chant Indue" by Bemberg and "Chère Nuit" by Bachelet found Miss Porter doing some of her best work of the evening, and to the group in English she brought diction of a high order. An audience of good size applauded heartily. G.M.S.

Vermont Orders Use Of Local Men on Roads

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 5 (AP)—The State Highway Department yesterday announced that Vermont labor residing in the vicinity of proposed projects must be employed by contractors as far as possible.

It also announced that several requirements be inserted in contracts including that contractors shall be required to substitute residents for nonresidents, limit employment of common labor and truck drivers to nine hours a day, and not to operate on construction on Sunday.

TEACHER SUPPLY EQUAL TO DEMAND

The supply of experienced teachers just balances the market demand and the surplus consists almost entirely of inexperienced teachers who have specialized in the fields of social studies, history and English. This is reported today in a survey of the teaching field made during the last year by Mr. Warren E. Benson, director of Boston University's placement service.

The survey shows that as a result of necessary economies teachers' salaries have been reduced, although not more than in other fields. The Placement Bureau, now in its first year of operation, endeavors to secure teaching positions for graduates of the university. More than 57 per cent of the applicants have been placed, while 4 per cent of the remainder have turned to graduate study.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (500ke-508m)

5:00 Talk, Mrs. Geissler.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's sketch.
5:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:00 Detectives "Black and Blue."
6:15 Charles Little, violinist.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; announcements.
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Spratt's program.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Magazine sketch.
9:00 NBC, Musical Magazine; orchestra; Fred Hufsmith, tenor.
9:30 NBC, National Oratorio Society; Reinald Werrenrath.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell, humorist; Jack Payne's Orchestra from London; Joe Moss's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990ke-303m)

5:00 Westinghouse salute to Haverhill.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
6:00 Studio announcements; pianist.
6:15 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Ray Perkins, "Old Topper."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Just Willie."
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 "Frost Kings."
8:15 Jimmie Rogers.
8:30 Heel Hugger Harmonies.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Household Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, "Great Personalities."
10:00 NBC, concert orchestra; soloist.
10:15 NBC, John Fogarty, tenor.
10:30 NBC, Soloists; orchestra.
10:45 Roy Lamson's Orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
12:00 Egyptian Room Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230ke-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 "Musical Mirror," Helen Barr, soprano; string ensemble.
5:30 "Three Minute Men."
5:45 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Orchestra; soloist and reporter.
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
6:45 Lee La May, baritonette.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, Gordon Graham, tenor; orchestra.
7:30 Shepard Fashion Mirror.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, orchestra.
8:00 CBS, The Bath Club; interview; soloist; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Adrian O'Brien and pianist.
8:45 CBS, "Ed" Sullivan; Orchestra; Harry Richman, guest artist.
9:00 CBS, Ben Bertie and his orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Mystery sketch.
10:00 Le Paradis Dance Band.
10:30 Boston Musicians Relief Fund Band.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
11:30 Providence Biltmore Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Gus Arnheim's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410ke-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Charity program.
5:30 CBS, "The Professor and the Major."
5:45 CBS, "Movie Star Revue."
6:00 CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn, comedy and songs.
6:30 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, United Action for Employment.
6:50 CBS, Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.
6:59 Studio announcements; news.
7:15 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Sylvia Froos; Victor Moore; orchestra.
7:45 Concert Ensemble; Edward Jardon, tenor.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Shamrock Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, The Dictators.
8:45 Book talk.
9:00 Hockey reports.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
9:45 Time; news; weather.
10:00 CBS, "Symphony of Color," Jack Kerr.
10:15 Modern Male Chorus.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; Alex Gray, baritone.
10:45 CBS, "The Funnyboners."
11:00 CBS, Columbia Concerts program.
11:30 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.

WRDH, Boston (330ke-361m)

5:00 p. m.—William Lewis, tenor.
5:15 Studio skit.
5:30 Aloha-Oe Orchestra.
6:00 Anne Demerjian, soprano.
6:15 "Album of Dreams."
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Crystal Quartet.
7:00 Truman Carew and His Royal Collegians.
7:30 Xylophone and organ.
7:45 Song pictures with Orrin White, tenor.
8:00 Northeastern University saxophone band.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:00 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—The Radio Pastor.
2:15 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—Studio period.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Woman's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—"Hymns of Old."
4:45 p. m.—Pianist.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
8:30 a. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC School of Cookery.
11:15 a. m.—Aloma Hawaiians.
11:45 a. m.—NBC, John L. Fogarty, tenor.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Committee on Highway Safety.
1:45 p. m.—Matinée Gems.
2:00 p. m.—Songs, Lou Baker.
2:30 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches program.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio program.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Revue, light opera music.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, "The Captivators"; orchestra.
3:15 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, "Four Eton Boys."
4:00 p. m.—"Spotlighting Modern Education."
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Gypsy Music Makers.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records; talks.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Ritz Carlton Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shop news; news.
3:00 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Mary Nevery, soprano; Concert Ensemble.
4:30 p. m.—Francis Cronin, organist; soloist.

MORE FARM LOANS REPORTED SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 5—Applications for farm loans in the amount of $2,531,000 were made to the Federal Land Bank of Springfield in the first quarter of this year, as against $1,573,000 in the corresponding period of 1931. This large gain is attributed to the extreme scarcity of credit extended by other banks to farm owners in the district, which comprises eight states.

Loans closed in the last quarter totaled $756,600, as against $703,500 in the corresponding period last year. Many applications are still to be passed upon, owing to the snowbound condition of the northern areas interfering with the field work of the bank. Collections at the bank are reported as continuing on a satisfactory basis.

Boston Art Notes

Vose Galleries

Subjects of gardens and doorways, handled by the sympathetic brush of Mr. Abbott Graves, A. N. A., may be seen at the Vose Galleries in Copley Square. Mr. Graves exercises such skill and patience as is customary among artists of specialized subjects. He treats a doorway as though it were a personality, considering all the distinguishing characteristics and recognizing the importance of quiet details.

Generally the doorways are of the white wooden Georgian style which prevails in New England. Surrounded by shrubs and creepers, these portals look very pretty indeed and symbolize the welcome that is implied in the grace of their lines.

In painting gardens, Mr. Graves seeks to convey the general beauty of a stretch of blooms, the mass and not the individualized blossoms. His pictures are sunny, fragrant and inviting.

Goodman-Walker Gallery

Prints by Frau Käthe Kollwitz are on view at the Goodman-Walker Gallery in Copley Square. The singular power of this German woman continues with the years.

Frau Kollwitz has transmitted in a spare, telling line the touching drama of the life of impoverished folk. She does not soften an effect, she renders it with unrelenting vigor. Her portrayal is as vigorous in the posture, the clumsiness, the weather-worn apparel as in the features. The student may well learn the expressiveness of well-wrought volumes in drawing by studying the penetrating draftsmanship of this German woman.

Fine Arts Theater

Paintings by Mr. Joseph Tepper are on view in the lobby of the Fine Arts Theater. They include portraits, landscapes, fantasies exhibiting the broad ranging interests of the artist, his poetic imagination and variety of technical means. There is sympathy in the rendering of the portraits, a genuine scenic quality in the landscapes. D. A.

Suit to Recover $1,000,000 From McKnight Filed

Suit to recover $1,000,000 from Edwin T. McKnight, president, and other officers of the closed Medford Trust Company, was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court in Boston by Mr. Robert T. Bushnell, counsel for the State Banking Commissioner, representing 18,000 depositors of the bank.

The bill enumerates 194 loans made from bank funds by the defendants in violation of law, to "insolvent" parties, and on "fictitious, valueless and irresponsible security."

McKnight, who recently was found guilty of violating the banking laws through criminal action in connection with the closing of the bank, yesterday filed an appeal in the Supreme Court from fines totaling $5000 imposed in four cases by Judge Harold P. Williams on March 27. The fines already have been paid.

In Revere, Mr. John W. Corcoran, liquidating agent of the closed Revere Trust Company, yesterday filed in the Supreme Court a bill in equity asking that liability of stockholders be established at $20 for each share of stock. McKnight's law firm also was a large stockholder in this bank.

Meanwhile plans to reorganize and reopen the closed Bancroft Trust Company at Worcester proceeded with the acceptance yesterday of a plan proposed by a special committee. It contemplates subscription of $200,000 in cash by officers and directors of the bank, subscription by savings depositors of 30 per cent of their deposits toward purchase of capital stock in the new organization, and exchange by commercial depositors of 50 per cent of deposits for stock.

AMOSKEAG MILLS CLOSE

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 5 (AP)—The Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. yesterday closed four of it mills for an indefinite period. The shutdown affected about 450 employes.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

BRITISH NAME WALKER TEAM

Members Include Torrance, Bookless, Burke and Crawley

ST. ANDREWS, Scot., April 5 (AP)—The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews today announced the makeup of the Walker Cup golf team which will invade the United States this year to play Francis D. Ouimet's American squad.

The team is headed by T. A. Torrance, who is expected to be named captain; J. T. Bookless, John Burke, the Irish champion; Leonard Crawley, Lister Hartley, Rex W. Hartley, Eric McRuvie, and J. A. Stout.

Wethered Not Mentioned

One of the surprises was the omission of Roger H. Wethered, former amateur champion, who had been mentioned as a probable captain of the team. Eric Martin-Smith, present amateur titleholder, also was not named.

It was believed, however, that Martin-Smith and perhaps Cyril J. H. Tolley, former champion, now living in the States, would be named to the two vacant places on the squad.

It was the youngest team ever named by Great Britain.

"They are the best amateur golfers in Great Britain," Torrance said. "It's a fine young team of players."

The Walker Cup series was inaugurated in 1922 at the National Links, Long Island. It has been contested six times, with the United States victorious in all of them.

No place or date has been set for the matches this year and aside from the selection of Ouimet as captain the United States team has not been selected.

Five of the British team of eight are newcomers to Walker Cup play, only Rex Hartley, Stout and Torrance having played on previous teams.

U. S. May Pick Youngsters

In experience the two teams will not be dissimilar as the United States squad probably will be composed largely of youngsters.

The last American squad, headed by Robert T. Jones Jr., now retired, was composed of George Von Elm, the present "business man-golfer," George J. Voigt, Harrison R. (Jimmy) Johnston, Dr. O. F. Willing, Donald K. Moe and Roland R. Mackenzie. It would be a surprise to see more than one or two of these, in addition to Ouimet, named for the American squad.

Among the American possibilities are Billy Howell of Richmond, Va., Gus Moreland of Dallas, Jack Westland of Chicago, runner-up to Ouimet, Paul Jackson of Kansas City, George T. Dunlap Jr. and Maurice J. McCarthy Jr. of New York. None of these has played on a Walker Cup team.

HOCKEY NOTES

CHARLES S. KING, president of the International League, will be in Providence, R. I., some day this week to confer with James E. Dooley, president of the Canadian-American Hockey League, in regard to a possible playoff between the two circuits this season.

The International Hockey League round-robin tournament for the league title is being closely fought, with the points ranging downward between the four teams, 5, 4, 3, 2. Detroit Olympics, last place with two points, have played three games without scoring a goal, but two of the games were scoreless ties, giving the team its two points. The other contest was lost to Windsor, 1 to 0. London, with three points, has played three tie games, two scoreless and one 3 to 3, with the Buffalo Bisons.

Providence Reds hold the upper hand in the final playoff for the Can-Am title by having defeated the Bruin Cubs in Boston Saturday. The series is three out of five, but the Cubs must play the second (tonight) and third games (Thursday) in Providence, giving the Reds the advantage. Loyal Cub supporters look to see their team win at least one of the games there, however, and return to the Boston Garden Saturday night on home ice.

Boston hockey fans are warming up to the Ranger-Toronto game at the Garden Thursday night as something of a novelty—to see two other N. H. L. teams battling instead of the Bruins. The game promises to be a good one for it is practically imperative that Rangers win both games on this side of the border to have much chance in Toronto. The seat sale has been exceptionally satisfying to the Garden officials and with the special trains from New York and Toronto, a sell-out is not unexpected. The way Boston people are buying tickets indicates that the fans here are still hungry for hockey.

If Toronto wins the Stanley Cup, it will be the first time that city has had the famed trophy since 1922, when the old St. Pats defeated Vancouver in a five-game series at Toronto. The only member of that series who will take part in the present Toronto-Ranger series is Roach, Ranger goalie, who tended the nets for St. Pats in 1922. Other members of that team were Lloyd Andrews, Babe Dye, Reg Noble, Doc Smylie, Red Stuart, Ken Randall, Harry Cameron, Stackhouse, and in the last two games Eddie Gerard, Ottawa Senator captain that year, was recruited by permission because Ken Randall became incapacitated.

Rumors have it that Lorne Duguid, Windsor Bulldog wing, up with Montreal Maroons at the start of the season, may be with Canadiens next season.

Fort William and Toronto Nationals are finalists for the Allan Cup, emblematic of the Canadian senior amateur hockey championship.

It is said that Bill Dwyer, owner of the New York Americans and New Haven Eagles, has lost about $130,000 on the two teams this season, but that he plans to continue another year at least.

MORTENSEN BARRED FROM OLYMPICS

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—On top of the prospective loss of a number of foreign athletic aces to the 1932 Olympic Games, the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States disclosed today that Jesse P. Mortensen of the Los Angeles A. C., national decathlon champion and record-holder, is not eligible to represent the United States. Mortensen's connection for some time with the Riverside (Calif.) Junior College as a teacher in physical education, bars him from the Olympics under international rules, according to Daniel J. Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the A. A. U., although it does not prevent him from competing in this country.

WILLIAMS TO COACH AT DRAKE

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 5 (AP)—Evan O. (Bill) Williams, director of athletics at South High School, Minneapolis, yesterday was named as athletic director and head football and basketball coach at Drake University. Williams succeeds Osale Solem as athletic director and football coach and William G. Boelter as basketball mentor. The selection was announced by President D. W. Morehouse after approval by the university executive committee. His contract is to run for one year. Dr. Morehouse said that an announcement as to who will be appointed director of the Drake relays would be made later.

Forbes K. Wilson Leads Qualifiers

PINEHURST, N. C., April 5 (AP)—Forbes K. Wilson of York Harbor, Maine, just back from Chile, where he was a mining engineer, led a field of 125 golfers here with a 76 yesterday in the first 18 holes of the 36-hole qualifying round of the men's thirty-second annual North and South amateur golf tournament.

High winds and treacherous traps put most of the scores up.

Wilson's five over par gave him a one-stroke lead over John D. Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., United States senior champion, and Chandler Harper of Virginia Beach, Va., ex-Old Dominion champion.

Two strokes further back, with 79's, were S. W. Noyes Jr. of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., captain of the Yale golf team, and Alan Smith of Asheville, N. C., University of North Carolina sophomore.

No others were able to better 80, although the field included such stars as J. B. Ryerson, Cooperstown, N. Y.; Will Gunn of Swarthmore, Penna., and Dick Wilson of Southern Pines.

Forbes Wilson showed the effects of lack of practice. Since leaving Yale, where he was a star, he has played very little. He was erratic in his putting and and several of his drives went wild. However, he was able to snare two birdies.

Wilson's card:

Par, Out	4	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	5	—36
Wilson, Out	6	5	5	3	3	5	4	4	5	—40
Par, In	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	3	4	—35—71
Wilson, In	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	—36—76

The qualifying rounds will be completed today, with match play starting tomorrow and the final round Saturday. The scores:

F. K. Wilson, York Harbor, Maine	40	36	76
Chandler Harper, Virginia Beach	37	40	77
J. D. Chapman, Greenwich, Conn.	39	38	77
S. W. Noyes Jr., Dobbs Ferry	40	39	79
Allan Smith, Asheville	38	41	79
W. J. Woodward, Southern Pines	41	39	80
Warren Bicknell Jr., Cleveland	39	41	80
Dick Wilson, Southern Pines	42	38	80
J. B. Ryerson, Cooperstown, N. Y.	41	40	81
J. D. Parker, Orange, N. J.	41	40	81
M. P. Warner, Pine Orchard, Conn.	41	41	82
W. S. Barbour, Arcola, N. J.	42	40	82
C. B. Willard, Fort Smith, Ark.	43	39	82
W. P. Conway, Moorestown, N. J.	44	38	82
P. S. P. Randolph Jr., Hempstead, L. I.	42	40	82
J. M. Robbins, Merion, Penna.	43	39	82
Robert Lowry, Shamokin, Penna.	43	39	82
R. E. Harlow, Chicago	39	44	83
E. D. Thomson, Springfield, Mass.	43	40	83
H. J. Blue, Aberdeen, N. C.	40	43	83
J. R. Lannahan, Providence	41	42	83
R. A. Stranahan, Toledo	40	44	84
F. P. Anderson Jr., Pinehurst	42	42	84
Donald Parson, Youngstown, Pa.	42	42	84
Guthrie Bicknell, Cleveland	41	44	85
R. D. Chapman, Greenwich, Conn.	40	45	85
E. C. Stevens, Southern Pines	43	42	85

GYMNASTIC EVENT IS WON BY CURTZE

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 5 (AP)—Scoring 2812 points, Charles A. Curtze '33, the United States Naval Academy's candidate for Olympic gymnasium honors, won the all-round gymnastic title Saturday in the Eastern Intercollegiate Gymnastic League individual championships here. Athletes from seven colleges and universities competed in the events.

The Navy star won the silver cup awarded the best performer. Clyde W. Shotzbarger '33 of Springfield College and Grant of New York University took second and third places respectively.

Curtze was first on the horizontal bar and parallel bars.

Midshipmen took first place in every event except tumbling, W. T. Denton '33 placing at the head of the list on the flying rings and F. E. Nuessle '32 on the side horse. The rope climb was won by T. F. Connolly '33, also of Navy. Shotzbarger of Springfield College placed first in the tumbling event.

The Navy, by virtue of its outstanding victory, retained the silver cup which it has defended successfully since it entered the League in 1920. The tars withdrew from the league for a period of three years. In each championship entered the midshipmen have taken first honors.

The league members are Navy, Dartmouth, Princeton, Springfield, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Temple and New York University.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia (A) 8, Philadelphia (N) 4.
Boston (A) 7, Jersey City 4.
Brooklyn 2, Minneapolis 2 (10 innings).
New York (A) 9, Louisville 6.
St. Louis (A) 5, Birmingham 3.
Washington 15, Chattanooga 8.
St. Louis (N) 14, Nashville 11.
Kansas City 14, Detroit 7.
Chicago (A) 9, Memphis 4.
Newark 7, House of David 2.
Indianapolis 4, Toronto 2.
Oklahoma City 5, Rochester 4.
Dallas 12, St. Paul 11.
Toledo 3, New Orleans 2.

BEARS' CREW IS PROMISING

Eight Varsity Oarsmen and Coxswain Back at California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., April 5—Opening a campaign for the defense of the Olympic Games' championship, the University of California varsity crew will meet one of the strongest challengers, the University of Washington, April 8, at Seattle.

The California Bears, with eight varsity oarsmen and one varsity coxswain returning, can have a boat composed entirely of experienced varsity men—an outlook which, on paper, is as promising as that of 1928. However, polished though the 1932 crew may be, it has yet to display the power that was California's at the time of the Olympic Games victory.

Six of the nine veterans are expected to be in the varsity shell for the Washington race. They are: Edwin L. Salisbury '32, stroke; Herman C. Holman '32, No. 7; Duncan S. Gregg '32, No. 6; Burton A. Jastram '32, No. 4; William D. Hudgins '32, No. 2; and Norris G. Graham '32, coxswain. David C. Dunlap '32, a two-year varsity man, is not available and his place at slide 5 probably will be filled by Louis P. Neuman '34.

Remaining Positions

The two remaining positions, No. 3 and bow, have been taken in recent practices by Charles R. Chandler '34 and Glenn H. Rogers '33, respectively. Carl M. Pederson '32, a member of the junior varsity last year, is a possible choice for No. 3.

Reginald W. Rhein '33, stroke on the junior varsity and a former varsity man, is a constant threat for a place in the first boat. Myron D. Thater '32, who held an edge on the varsity bow position, was forced to stop training because of a mishap. He is likely to cause a change in the present lineup should he recuperate sufficiently before the squad leaves for Seattle.

Hayes McClellan '33, and Elton A. Green '33, have worked their way from the sixth boat to the junior varsity. With their improvement continuing, other changes may have to be made in the varsity shell. Other varsity prospects are: Spencer Q. Duguid '33, the ninth former varsity man; Morris S. Matheson '33, and Harold W. Tower '33, both experienced junior varsity oarsmen.

Lineup Changes

It is the policy of Carroll M. Ebright, head coach, to change the lineup frequently. This practice serves three purposes, namely—to give more men an opportunity to show their worth, to check up on the favored eight by balancing the results of various combinations, and to discipline those who may be inclined to think they have their positions "cinched." And because of this practice, it is difficult to say which men actually compose the varsity. Those listed in the first shell are the ones occupying varsity positions at the date of this writing.

The training schedule for the last few days before the Washington regatta calls for much work at high stroke, and practice in racing starts, with one final time trial over the three-mile course. Coach Ebright has been emphasizing technique in the hope that a perfection of form will make up for the edge on brawn which Washington and other competitors are reputed to hold. California's varsity has an average weight of 176¼ pounds and a height of 6ft. 2¼ins.

Washington, always a strong rowing institution, is especially formidable this year, with a nucleus of several veterans augmented by members of the 1931 freshman crew, one of the best first-year squads ever developed on the coast. The Bears look to the Washington regatta as an important test of their chance to represent the United States again this summer. The schedule:

April 8—University of Washington, at Lake Washington, Seattle.
June 20—Poughkeepsie Regatta, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
July 7, 8 and 9—Olympic Trials, at Lake Quinsigamond, Massachusetts.

ST. LAWRENCE ELECTS

CANTON, N. Y., April 5 (AP)—Walter Gilligan, Brooklyn, yesterday was elected captain of St. Lawrence University's 1932-33 basketball team. He has just completed a year as secretary-treasurer of the student body and recently was elected senior member of the campus council.

University of Texas Wins Conference Swimming Meet

Longhorns Take First Place in All Nine Events for Southwest Championship at Austin—Texas A. & M. Is Second

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE SWIMMING MEET STANDING

	Places				
	1st	2d	3d	4th	Pts
Texas	9	6	3	2	77
Texas A. & M.	0	3	1	3	20
Rice	0	0	4	0	10
Southern Methodist	0	0	1	2	6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, April 5—The University of Texas swimming team took every first place to win the first Southwest Conference swimming meet here Saturday night. The Texas team gathered 77 points to outdistance its nearest rival, Texas A. & M. College, by 57 points. Rice Institute took third place with 10 points, and Southern Methodist University finished fourth with 6 points.

By taking all first places, the Longhorns set a swimming record which will probably stand for many years in the Southwest's newest sport. Since the swimming meet was the first of the Conference, all times made by the Texas watermen are Southwest Conference records.

The Texas swimmers had the advantage in every event, and it was usually a battle between two Longhorns for the first places. J. S. Irvine '32, Texas, gathered two first places to carry off the individual honors. Capt. R. C. Smith '32 and W. C. Lawton each made eight points to tie for second-place honors. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. S. Irvine '32, Texas; R. C. Smith '32, Texas, second; J. P. Weichert '34, Rice, third; J. S. Turner '34, Texas, fourth. Time—26m. 8s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. C. Smith '32, Texas; J. O. Prowse '34, Texas, second; J. P. Weichert '34, Rice, third; J. S. Schuler Jr. '34, S. M. U., fourth. Time—1m. 3s.

100-Yard Breaststroke—Won by R. D. Ledbetter '33, Texas; R. R. Osburn '34, Texas A. & M., second; W. R. Wurzlow '34, Texas, third; G. T. Bohn '36, Texas, fourth. Time—1m. 20⅖s.

100-Yard Backstroke—Won by Chester Nagel '32, Texas; O. J. Solcher Jr. '32, Texas, second; E. N. Dunlap '33, Texas, third; C. B. Cox '34, Texas A. & M., fourth. Time—1m. 13⅕s.

200-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. S. Irvine '32, Texas; W. C. Lawton '33, Texas, second; R. L. Suggs '32, Texas A. & M., third; C. G. Chappell Jr. '37, S. M. U., fourth. Time—2m. 29⅕s.

400-Yard Freestyle—Won by W. C. Lawton '33, Texas; R. M. Nall '33, Texas, second; Ernest McDaniel '34, Texas, third; R. L. Suggs '32, Texas A. & M., fourth. Time—5m. 44⅖s.

400-Yard Relay—Won by University of Texas (Capt. R. C. Smith '32, J. S. Irvine '32, J. S. Turner '34 and J. O. Prowse '34); Texas A. & M. College, second; Southern Methodist University, third. Time—4m. 17.9s.

Medley Relay—Won by University of Texas (Chester Nagel '33, R. D. Ledbetter '33, and J. O. Prowse '34); Texas A. & M., second; Rice, third. Time—3m. 40 1-5s.

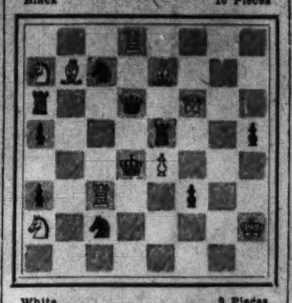
Fancy Diving—Won by Wyatt Taylor '32, Texas, 120.3 points; J. S. Turner '34, Texas, 93.9 points, second; H. A. Calore '34, Rice, 93.8 points, third; O. Rhodes '33, Texas A. & M., 87.3 points, fourth.

CHESS

by Frederick B. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1395
By K. S. Howard

Black 10 Pieces

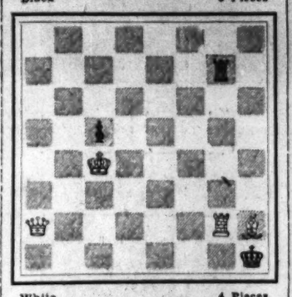


White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize problem in British Chess Magazine tourney, July-December, 1931.)

PROBLEM NO. 1396
By Georg Chocholous

Black 3 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(From Schachminiaturen)

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1395.	K-R7	
No. 1396.	1. R-R8	R-B6ch
	2. K-B6	
	1. ———	R-K6ch
	2. K-K16	
	1. ———	R-Kt5ch
	2. K-Q7	
	1. ———	R-Kt4ch
	2. K-Q8	

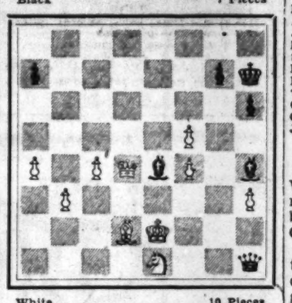
End-Game No. 89. White mates in seven: 1 Q-B7ch, RxQ; 2 R-Q8ch, R-B; 3 Kt-Q7ch, K-B2; 4 Kt-K6ch, K-Q3; Kt-Kt8 disc. ch., RxR; 6 R-Q7ch, RxR; 7 Kt-B8 mate.

END-GAMES

The following ending occurred in an actual game, Neumann vs. Kolisch, in Paris, 1867. On his previous move Black had played P-B4 with the purpose of enticing White to play P (on Kt4) takes P in order to prevent White from playing later, in the course of the combination which was to follow, Q takes B, with a check which would seriously interfere with Black's plans. Neumann, after making the capture, failing utterly to divine Black's purpose (and no wonder), actually offered a draw. Competitors at a spare table gave the game up as lost for Kolisch, as it would certainly look as though White's king was in no very great danger and that after a few moves he would remain with a pawn ahead. One of the most beautiful combinations which ever occurred on a chess board.

End-Game No. 90

Black 7 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

Black to play and win
(From "Art of Chess," by Mason)

GAMES

The Tarrasch Defense to the Queen's Pawn Opening, a favorite with Frank J. Marshall, should be inferior. Having been much played in many variations, it is well known just how White can obtain an advantage. But there are still a few labyrinths which have not been completely explored, and into one of these Alekhine, in the following game from the Bled tournament, lures and outwits his opponent. It is a typical Alekhine game, with difficult and complex maneuvering of pieces wherein Colle does not seem to know quite what he is doing and Alekhine does.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Colle White	Alekhine Black	Colle White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 P-QR3	P-QR4
2 Kt-KB3	P-QB4	19 P-K3	B-B4
3 P-QB4	P-K3(a)	20 PxP	BxQP
4 PxQP	KPxP	21 R-K	B-KJ(e)
5 Kt-B3	Kt-QB3	22 P-QKt4	PxP
6 P-KKt3	Kt-B3	23 PxP	BxKt
7 B-Kt2	B-K2	24 RxRch	QxR
8 Castles	Castles	25 BxB	R-Q!(f)
9 PxP(b)	P-Q5	26 Q-B3(f)	KtxP
10 Kt-QKt5	BxP	27 BxKtP(g)	Kt-Q6
11 B-Kt5	B-Kt3	28 Kt-Q5(h)	RxKt
12 Kt-Q2!(c)	P-KR3(d)	29 R-B8	BxPch
13 BxKKt	QxB	30 K-B	R-Q
14 Kt-B4	B-QB4	31 RxR	QxR
15 Kt-B7	R-QKt	32 B-K4	Kt-B4
16 Kt-Q5	Q-Q	33 KxB	Q-Q5ch
17 R-B	R-K	Resigns	

(a) PxBP is deserving of consideration in this position. If 4 P-K3, P-K3; 5 BxP, Kt-KB3; 6 Kt-B3, Kt-B3; 7 Castles, P-QR3, etc.

(b) B-Kt5 is stronger.

(c) Opening the diagonal for the white bishop and threatening to do mischief with the knight.

(d) Compelled on account of the threat, Kt-K4.

(e) Threatening P-QKt4.

(f) BxKt would have simplified and given White drawing chances. The text move gives Alekhine an opportunity to display his masterly technique.

(g) If 27 Kt-Q6, Q-Q2 (not RxKt; 28 BxPch, QxB; 29 R-B8ch! 28 BxPch, K-R; 29 Kt-B5, BxPch, with advantage to Black.

(h) Desperation.

Another game from the Bled tournament:

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Pirc White	Alekhine Black	Pirc White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4(a)	14 QxR	B-R6
2 P-QB4	P-K3	15 Q-Kt3	BxR
3 Kt-QB3	P-QB4	16 QxKB	QxBP
4 PxQP(b)	BPxP(c)	17 Q-Q3	B-Kt5
5 Q-R4ch	B-Q2	18 Kt-B3	BxKt
6 QxQP	PxP	19 Q-B5ch	K-Kt
7 QxQP	Kt-QB3(d)	20 QxB	Q-K6ch
8 B-Kt5(e)	Kt-B3	21 K-B2(g)	R-QB
9 Q-Q2	P-KR3	22 Q-Kt3ch?	
10 BxKt	QxB		Kt-K4ch
11 P-K3	CastlesQR	23 K-Kt3	Q-Q8ch
12 CastlesQR	K-R3	24 K-R3	R-B4
13 Kt-Q5	B-KKt5(f) RxKt	Resigns	

(a) The Bled tournament witnessed another chapter in the struggle to find an adequate defense to the Queen's Pawn Opening. Time and again in chess history an apparently theoretically sound move has been abandoned because of some, at the moment, irrefutable continuation against it, only to be resurrected again after a long interval when somebody comes along and shows that the irrefutable continuation isn't so irrefutable after all. Black's opening move of Kt-KB3 we think has enjoyed for some years now an unmerited popularity, and it is gratifying to see the more natural reply of 1 . . . P-Q4 coming back into play.

(b) To prevent this continuation White might have played on his third move Kt-KB3.

(c) Offering a clear pawn for the sake of quick development.

(d) Better Kt-KB3. Black would get an overwhelming positional advantage if White captured Black's QKtP.

(e) Exchanging bishop for knight does not retard Black's development. White would do better to play P-K3, followed by B-K2, Kt-B3, castles, etc.

(f) White's game is now hopeless. Alekhine finishes in his usual brilliant and convincing manner.

(g) Much more prudent would have been 21 Q-K, QxPch; 22 Q-Q2, and White is a pawn down but still alive. By the text move he virtually commits suicide.

The following game from the tournament at Bled is very interesting as a study in grand strategy, from the standpoint of what should have been played rather than what actually was played.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Stultz White	Nimzowitch Black	Stultz White	Nimzowitch Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 PxP	Kt-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	20 R-R	B-Q2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	21 Kt-Q4	KR-B
4 Q-Kt3	Q-Kt	22 KR-Q	P-KR3
5 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	23 R-Q2	Q-Q
6 B-Q2	KtxB	24 R-QB(e)	K-R2
7 KtxKt	Kt-B3	25 P-KR3	Q-K2
8 P-K3	Castles	26 K-R2	R-KKt
9 P-QR3	BxKt	27 R-B	P-KKt4
10 QxB	P-Q3	28 PxP	Q-K4ch
11 B-Q3	P-B4(a)	29 K-R	RxP
12 CastlesKR(b)	P-K4	30 R-B4	R-Kt3
13 P-Q5	Kt-Kt	31 R-QB2	QR-KKt
14 P-B4(c)	Kt-Q3	32 B-Q	Kt-K
15 QR-K	P-K5	33 Q-K	B-R5(f)
16 B-K2	P-QR4(d)	34 RxBP	Q-Kt2
17 P-QKt4	P-QK13	35 R(B2)-B2	BxB
18 Kt-K13	PxP	36 R-B7	Resigns

(a) The commencement of a king side advance.

(b) The king should be castled on the queen side. On the king side it is in the path of Black's attack.

(c) P-B3 and P-K4, followed by P-QB3, would normally give White a stronger queen side attack and a better defensive position on the king side, but this procedure is impossible in the game as played on account of the exposure to the white king, which should be located directly in rear of the queen side attack.

(d) This move leads to the opening of the QR file, which is to White's advantage.

(e) Black, fearful of White's gaining control of the QR file, has thrown himself out of position in an effort to oppose the white rooks. White preserves his rook for the king side engagement, leaving Black in control of the QR file for whatever worth it is to him.

(f) A miscalculation, which is unusual for Nimzowitch, but his game is very difficult.

Winko Misses Perfect Score

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS LEADERS

FIVE-MAN TEAMS

Verifine Ice Cream, Milwaukee	3101
Joseph Voss Belters, Chicago	3046
Resch & Son Co., Youngstown	3014
Freeman Shoes, Beloit	2961
Brogger's Recreation, Grand Rapids	2956
Ebonite Ball Five, Covington, Ky	2946
Maurers, Syracuse	2930
Greenvilles, New York	2929
Fisk Tires, Milwaukee	2926
Tall Ones, Dayton, Ohio	2925

TWO-MAN TEAMS

Charles Daw-Frank Berkovic, Milw'kee	1358
Edward Zajac-John Sublosky, Chicago	1350
James Wilson-Otto Stein Jr., St. Louis	1311
August Ehlke-Gilbert Zunker, Milw'kee	1306
J. Bruno-B. Prediger, Portsmouth, O.	1305
Harvey Bailey-Louis Behm, Wyandotte	1295
John Fehr-Jess Pritchett, Indianapolis	1290
H. Reitmeyer-H. Cook, Irvington, N. J.	1278
J. Burke-S. Murray, Chicago	1278
J. Bucz-M. Straka, Chicago	1274

SINGLES

Otto Nitschke, Cleveland	731
John Sublosky, Chicago	727
Alexander Graham, New Phila., Ohio	719
Michael Shirghio, New York	715
Matthias Morlock, Buffalo	711
A. C. Baumann, Columbus	710
Charles Drs, Chicago	704
John Rutkowski, Syracuse	703
Hugh Stewart, Cincinnati	692
Edward Helwig, Detroit	690
Frederick Wilkening, Libertyville	690

ALL-EVENTS

Hugh Stewart, Cincinnati	1980
Albert Rudinsky, Dover, N. J.	1975
John Burke, Chicago	1940
Michael Shirghio, New York	1924
S. P. Garofalo, St. Louis	1921
Leroy Griebel, Cleveland	1915
Louis Levine, Chicago	1913
Thaddeus Kirk, St Louis	1909
George Collet, Kalamazoo	1907
George Notz, Chicago	1901
John Sublosky, Chicago	1901

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, April 5—John Lewis Winko, Columbus, Ohio, almost realized the ambition of every bowler, in the American Bowling Congress tournament yesterday.

The 28-year-old Ohioan surprised the spectators when he registered 11 consecutive strikes in the second game of his doubles event. He threw his twelfth and deciding ball high into the setup, and the 6 pin remained standing, giving him a 299 game, the highest of the tourney thus far.

Only Two Perfect Games

There have been approximately 1,166,415 games rolled in the A. B. C. since its organization in 1901. Of that number there are only two perfect games. William Knox, Philadelphia, secured one and Charles Reinlie, Racine, made the other. Incidentally, both were rolled in Toledo.

The hit that deprived Winko of a perfect game was not a poor one. Many a strike has been recorded on worse ones. Instead of rolling into the pins on the right side, Winko's ball passed the center of the alley, and hit almost head on. The No. 6 pin wasn't even touched. Such a hit is generally described as a "full" one.

Chicago bowlers were responsible for the two changes which occured in the minor events. John Burke went into third position in the all-events when he registered 1940 an average of 215.5 for the nine games.

Burke Scores 621 in Singles

Burke amassed a 634 total in the team event on 214, 256 and 164. He scored 685 as his doubles score on games of 197, 233 and 253. He climaxed a fine exhibition by marking up 621 in the singles on 201, 216 and 204.

Burke also placed among the high team leaders in the doubles event. He and Samuel Murray totaled 1278 to tie for eighth place on combined totals of 440, 405 and 433. Murray contributed 593 with 243, 170 and 180.

Two squads of 64 teams failed to dislodge any of the leaders last night. The high score was secured by Frechtling's Dairy, Hamilton, Ohio, which finished with 2857.

CHICAGO ELECTS CO-CAPTAINS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 5—Co-captains have been elected by the basketball team at University of Chicago to succeed Capt. H. DeA. Ashley '32 of Frankfort, Ind., next season. The new leaders are K. I. Parsons '33, center, and J. L. Porter '33, guard. Parsons comes from Davenport, Ia., and Porter from Topeka, Kan. Parsons, who is also center on the football team, is studying on an honor scholarship. Major letters have been awarded to nine players. They are Ashley, Parsons, Porter, P. D. Stephenson '32, Elkhart, Ind.; K. P. Fraider '32, Bernard Weil '32, L. J. Schlifke 33, S. C. Rexinger '32 and B. L. Evans '34, all of Chicago. An Old English C was awarded to H. J. Wegner '34, guard, from LaPorte, Ind.

MISS ARMSBY WINS IN ROME

ROME, April 5 (AP)—Miss Cornelia Armsby of Burlingame, Calif., sister of George Armsby, New York banker, won the Scordia Golf Cup, open to all women, in Rome, yesterday. She defeated a number of the best Italian women players.

SUDBURY WOLVES WIN TITLE

WINNIPEG, Man., April 5 (AP)—The Sudbury Wolves defeated the Monarchs of Winnipeg, 1 to 0 last night to win the Memorial Cup and the Canadian junior amateur hockey championship.

Final Program for Xth Olympiad Approved by 14 Federations

Completed Work Is a Result of Two Years of Study —Schedule Calls for 137 Separate Events to Take Place in 16 Days and Nights

By the Associated Press

LOS ANGELES, April 5 — Fourteen world-wide sports governing federations have agreed on a final program for the Xth Olympiad to be held in Los Angeles, July 30 to Aug. 14. Their completed work represents two years of study.

The program calls for 137 separate events, all to take place during the 16 days and nights of the games in nine different stadia, auditoriums and water courses.

The schedules worked out by each of the 14 international federations were submitted to the International Olympic Committee, the governing body. Details were made public today. Each of the federations governs one of the sports on the Olympic program.

The games will open the afternoon of July 30 with a parade of nations. A night game of American football will be played in the Olympic stadium Aug. 8.

Other events in the program:

Weight lifting, in Olympic Auditorium, afternoon of July 31 and evenings of July 30 and 31; fencing, State Armory, mornings of Aug. 1, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12; afternoons of July 31 and evenings of July 30 and 31.

Track and field athletics, Olympic Stadium, mornings of Aug. 5 and 6; afternoons of July 31 and Aug. 1 to 7, inclusive.

Wrestling, Olympic Auditorium, mornings and evenings of Aug. 1 to 7, inclusive.

Field hockey, in Olympic Stadium, afternoons of Aug. 8 and 11.

Cycling, Pasadena Rose Bowl, nights of Aug. 1, 2 and 3; road cycling, morning of Aug. 4.

Modern pentathlon, five stadiums, Aug. 2 to 6, inclusive.

Yachting, Los Angeles Harbor, afternoons of Aug. 5 to 12, inclusive.

Swimming, Olympic Swimming Stadium, mornings and afternoons of Aug. 6 to 13.

Demonstration lacrosse, Olympic Stadium, afternoons of Aug. 7, 9 and 12.

Gymnastics, Olympic Stadium, mornings of Aug. 8 to 12, inclusive; afternoon and evening of Aug. 10.

Boxing, Olympic Auditorium, mornings of Aug. 10 and 11; afternoons and evenings of Aug. 9 and 13.

Rowing, Long Beach Marine Stadium, mornings and afternoons of Aug. 9 and 12 and afternoon of Aug. 13.

Equestrian sports, Riviera Country Club, Santa Monica, afternoons of Aug. 10 and 11 and afternoons of Aug. 13 and 14.

Shooting, Elysian Park, mornings and afternoons of Aug. 12 and 13.

Closing ceremony, Olympic Stadium, afternoon of Aug. 14.

PRO GOLFERS WIN $83,000 IN PRIZES

ATLANTA, Ga., April 5 (AP)—America's professional golfers divided some $83,000 in prize money during the 16 weeks of tournaments starting in December and ending with the north and south open at Pinehurst, N. C., last week.

Although Gene Sarazen of New York was again the high money winner with earnings of around $8000, at least 25 golfers made enough in prizes to pay their tour expenses. More than 50 others hardly managed caddy fees out of their winnings, but most of these were on the tour for experience and expected to pay their own way.

Bob Harlow of Chicago, tournament manager for the professionals, lists the following golfers as the ones who completed the tour "out of the red":

Wiffy Cox, Harry Cooper, Craig Wood, Johnny Golden, Joe Kirkwood, Tommy Armour, Walter C. Hagen, Denny Shute, Paul Runyan, Bill Mehlhorn, Gene Sarazen, Johnny Farrell, Ed Dudley, Willie MacFarlane, Abe Espinosa, Billy Burke, Tony Manero, Dave Hackney, Ray Mangrum, Herman Barron, Ralph Guhldahl, Clarence Clark, Fred Morrison and Mortie and Olin Dutra.

Morrison won the biggest tournament prize of the year, the $15,000 Agua Caliente open, and Sarazen captured the largest tournament money in the United States, the $10,000 Miami Biltmore-Coral Gables open.

At least a dozen fine young golfers made their appearances in various tournaments this year, Harlow says. Of these he regards Archie Hambrick, Dick Metz, Ben Hogan, Al Zimmerman, Ky Laffoon, John Parelli, Tony Butler, Ray Mangrum, John Camet, Clayton Attridge and John Kinder as having fine futures ahead of them in the golfing game.

LEADING TEAMS BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Everton	23	7	10	108	61	48
The Arsenal	18	9	8	74	41	45

WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Four Famous Chinese Beauties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Peiping

THE recording in English of the romantic biographies of four of China's most famous women is the interesting task which Mrs. Wu Lien-teh of Peiping has now half finished. The second volume of this series, "Beauty of Beauties," was published this winter and, as its title indicates, it is the story of the lovely Hsi Shih, called the most beautiful woman in Chinese history.

Mrs. Wu's first book, "Yang Kuei-fei," which was published in 1923, related the chief episodes in the career of the Honorable Mistress Yang, who lived 12 centuries ago, and who has been a favorite subject for Chinese dramatists, novelists and artists ever since. Although depicted so frequently on the Chinese stage and in paintings, the fascinating Yaung Kuei-fei remained a stranger to most foreigners until Mrs. Wu undertook to introduce her to English readers.

"I believe that an entente cordiale between nations of the earth should be welded not only by statesmen and diplomats," said Mrs. Wu in an exclusive interview with the Peiping correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. "I feel that an affinity between people who write and people who read can do much toward cementing a feeling of friendliness and good will. By interpreting Chinese historic women who reveal Chinese literature and culture, I hope to contribute to a better understanding between the people of China and the peoples of other nations."

Mrs. Wu is now preparing the biographies of two other famous women of her country; Chao Chun, "the most virtuous of the beautiful women of ancient China," and Thao Chan, who has come down in history as "the most patriotic."

The idea of writing historical romances based on the lives of these four famous beauties was conceived by Mrs. Wu and her elder sister many years ago when the two were girls together in Foochow. With this ambition, they diligently studied the Chinese classics for source material and secretly took lessons in English so that they might master a language in which to present their favorite heroines to an alien world.

Unusual Education

The father of Shu Chiung and Tuan Chiung, which were the maiden names of Mrs. Wu and her sister, was the first Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Foochow under the Chinese Republic, and he was a man of very advanced views for his generation. Forty-five years ago, when it was unheard of for Chinese boys and girls to study together, he permitted his elder daughter to study the classics in company with Li Ung Bing, who has since distinguished himself as the author of the "Outlines of Chinese History," which he wrote in English, as well as in scholarly pursuits in his native tongue.

When Li Ung Bing was 16 years old, however, he departed to take the government examinations for a bachelor's degree, and at this point Miss Tuan Chiung could no longer accompany her schoolmate for women were not eligible then for imperial degrees and offices. Remaining at home, the maiden undertook to teach Chinese literature to the young daughter of an American missionary in Foochow and at the same time she availed herself of the opportunity to learn English.

The elder sister at this time was engaged to be married to Dr. Lim Boon-keng of Singapore, one of the most distinguished men in China today; but in accordance with old custom the betrothal had been arranged without Miss Tuan Chiung or Dr. Lim's having seen each other. The young girl, fired with the ambition to see a wider world before settling down for life in the Malay Peninsula, ran away from home and went to the United States for a year and a half.

In due time she returned to Foochow, received parental forgiveness, married Dr. Lim, and went to her new home in Singapore. Her rash adventure reacted, however, upon her sister, Shu Chiung, who was nine years younger, for her father, fearing that the knowledge of English might give wings also to his younger daughter, forbade her learning the foreign tongue.

Studied English in Secret

Little Shu Chiung was as ambitious as her sister, however, and she studied English secretly for several years. It was not until she became the wife of the noted Dr. Wu Lien-teh and hostess to the many visitors who called to pay their respects to her famous husband, that her father discovered to his pride that his modest young daughter could hold her own not only in learned Chinese company but also among distinguished foreigners.

Meanwhile, with Mrs. Lim in Singapore and Mrs. Wu in Amoy, and both with young children of their own to care for, the project for writing the lives of the four heroines languished for many years. Mrs. Wu continued to perfect her English and to study historical documents, and she gradually accumulated a noteworthy collection of Chinese paintings appropriate for illustrating the biographies they proposed to write, but the two sisters, separated by great distances and engrossed in family responsibilities, never were able to collaborate on the work they had set their hearts upon.

Mrs. Lim passed on several years ago and it was then that Mrs. Wu finally decided to write the books alone in memory of her sister, and 'Yang Kuei-fei" accordingly was dedicated to Mrs. Lim Boon-keng.

Although Mrs. Wu Lien-teh today is the mother of a son now studying in Yale, she herself still retains all the glamour and beauty of the young Chinese heroines whose examples inspired her own girlhood. In the many years in which she studied the costuming and manners of the women of ancient China, Mrs. Wu acquired a profound knowledge of their ways, so that she herself, with her own natural charm and the classic poses which she knows how to assume, is very much in demand as a model by painters and sculptors in Peiping. In recent years Mrs. Wu has consented to pose for 12 European and American artists who have visited this city and replicas of their work are to be found now in art collections all over the world.

But although grace and gowns and jewels are her hobby, so that Mrs. Wu stands unrivaled as a fashion leader among the matrons of Peiping, her work is in her library where she is now compiling material for recording the stories of the virtuous Chao Chun and the patriotic Tiao Chan. Mrs. Wu's literary style has a classic simplicity appropriate to her subjects and her books are entertaining and easily comprehended even by those who have no previous knowledge of things Chinese.

"Chinese ideas and traditions may appear strange to people of other races," she writes in the preface of her biography of Hsi Shih, "but this attempt will not be in vain if it succeeds in showing how the brave and admirable traits in the great women of the West also have their parallel in China."

The Christian Science Monitor
Shu Chiung (Mrs. Wu Lien-teh) in the Costume in Which She Posed for the Statue of Yang Kuei-fei, Shown in the Rear, Which Was Executed by the American Sculptor, Allen Clark, on His Visit to China in 1925.

Women's Organizations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE ninth annual observance of National Music Week will begin Sunday, May 1. Each year, since the first observance of this week, has marked a steady increase in the number of organizations that have conducted programs in recognition of music and its contribution to home and community life.

The aim of those who are interested in preparing programs for this week is to elevate musical standards, and to bring music into public institutions, mercantile houses, and industrial plants, as well as to awake every community to the importance of music as a factor in its life.

There is a wealth of program material suitable for use on music week, the value of which will not cease when that week closes. The National Bureau for the Advancement of Music has several pamphlets on the value of music in institutions and prisons, as well as suggestive programs. They will gladly answer any inquiries. The address is 45 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City.

* * *

Assistance in arranging programs in industrial plants may be procured from Mr. Lee F. Hammer, Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East Thirty-second Street, New York City. Mr. Hammer is chairman of a committee organized for the study of music in public institutions and has an abundance of material gathered as a result of his research and experience

Leaflets and programs on music for different occasions may be obtained from the Playground and Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Some of the activities which have been successful in the observation of music week in former years will be suggestive of further development. Noonday organ recitals were given daily in the churches of one city. Books dealing with music, and pictures of famous musicians, were displayed in libraries. Rural schools have united in county-wide musical festivals, featuring music memory contests. All kinds of musical contributions have added variety to these festivals, from kindergarten orchestras to glee club and choral work by older pupils.

* * *

In some cases motion picture houses and theaters have arranged special musical features for the week, sometimes with local talent furnishing some of the numbers. In one town the high school orchestra furnished the music for one performance daily in the local theater.

Rotarians, Kiwanis Clubs, Zontians and Quota groups have developed unique programs and much friendly rivalry had added zest to the performances.

In some clubs the Department of the American Home will be asked to furnish a program of home music during the week. The General Federation of Women's Clubs will be able to assist with suggestions for such programs. Address General Federation Headquarters, 1734 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

In the words of Mrs. C. J. Sawyer, chairman of music in the North Federation of Women's Clubs, "People who sing together are happy people. . . . Let's do more community singing, either in large or small groups, and let's sing the old songs and dance the old square dances. It will be loads of fun. Everyone will enjoy it."

Women Engineers

Women active in the field of engineering are still a rarity. However, there is Miss Caroline Hack Haslett of England. Miss Haslett is director and founder of the Women's Electrical Association, a director of the Women's Engineering Association and is additionally proving her ability by offering a unique service to the housewives of Great Britain. Her association sends women all over Great Britain to instruct housewives in the correct usage of electricity and electrical devices. Still another woman engineer is Mrs. Nadejda Kirilov, a Russian, and one of the three engineers sent to America by the Soviet Government to study the American methods of mining.

Amateurs in Radio

There are in the United States about 18,000 men amateur radio operators and about 86 women.

Amateur operators operate on short wavelengths, communicating with one another, and thus making country-wide radio acquaintanceships. They are allowed, however, to get in touch with "mobile craft and expeditions which may have difficulty communicating with commercial or government stations."

In order to obtain a radio license it is necessary to pass a Department of Commerce test in the Continental Morse code, at the speed of 10 words a minute for amateur and 15 words a minute for commercial, third class.

The Christian Science Monitor
A Group of Children Studying Acting in the Chicago Art Theater, Under the Direction of Mrs. Lazareff. The Method Is That of the Moscow Art Theater.

Director of the Chicago Art Theatre

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago

FIVE years ago a branch of Russian art was transplanted to Chicago; it took root and grew slowly, careful for its genuine progress and caring not at all for the haste of the great city around it. It stands today, the Chicago Art Theater, sturdy, quiet, a contribution to Chicago's art and life. It is directed by Mrs. Maria Astrova Lazareff, who with her husband, Ivan Lazareff, was co-founder of the theater and who since his passing in 1929 has directed it alone.

Mrs. Lazareff has adapted the methods of the Moscow Art Theater to American needs, based on the conviction that the theater is one of the best teachers of life. No attempt is made to produce plays that are over the understanding of the actors, for Mrs. Lazareff believes that the actors can give full expression only when they have full understanding. There are no stars in the productions of the Chicago Art Theater. No part is too humble and no detail too insignificant to be rendered with fine artistry. It expresses the same perfection in every rôle that so impressed the Americans when the Moscow Art Theater was last on tour in the United States in 1922.

"True art on the stage," Mrs. Lazareff says, "whether it deals with sorrow or happiness, brings only joy and delight to the audience. The theater should show us ourselves, not to offend us but to teach us. It should present its art so that the observer does not know where the 'show' ends and where his participation in the life of the people in the drama begins."

It was not until Maria Astrova married Ivan Lazareff, the talented young actor of Saratoff, who at the invitation of the great Stanislavsky had become a member of the Moscow Art Theater company, that she became interested in the direction of drama as a career for herself and became associated with the Moscow Art Theater.

The Maxim Gorky Theater

In 1917, the year in which Russia overthrew the tsarist régime, the Lazareffs saw the fulfillment of one of their dearest ambitions, the establishment of a school of acting for the working class. This was the Maxim Gorky Theater, which in one short year rated with the Moscow Art Theater, the Imperial Theater, and the Opera. Its company and its school were made up of peasants, laborers, and soldiers. Thousands would come for the tryouts, which often lasted a week to accommodate the great numbers who wanted to study acting. Much of the burden of directing productions fell upon Mrs. Lazareff, who now spent all of her time at the Maxim Gorky studio, while her husband was still connected with the Moscow Art Theater.

In Bolshevist Russia, the Maxim Gorky Theater flowered brilliantly. It drew artists, writers, and educators, until there was no other group in all the country that was comparable. The great Boris Kustodieff left Leningrad and came to paint scenery, design costumes, and teach makeup. The Minister of Education looked after its interests as though it were his special charge. He was proud of the proof this studio gave that common people could be artists. No one was closer to the studio than the man for whom it was named. Several of Maxim Gorky's stories were dramatized and produced under Mrs. Lazareff's direction and she also acted in them.

The enthusiasm of the members of the Maxim Gorky Theater and the spirit of their performances that drew the attention of the nation, came out of the most bitter deprivations. There was insufficient fuel and clothing, and frozen potatoes were the only food in winter.

"There was always a ring of potatoes baking around the stove in the studio," Mrs. Lazareff tells with a smile. "They were the only food we had. When I think of them and then of the accomplishments of the students, I am inclined to conclude that success thrives upon difficulties. How hard our students worked! How little it took to make them happy!"

The Christian Science Monitor
Maria Astrova Lazareff, Co-Founder and Director of the Chicago Art Theater.

In America

Mrs. Lazareff accompanied her husband to America when he made the tour with the Moscow Art Theater company.

"We left our beloved Maxim Gorky studio in the hands of the person we thought most competent. It was as hard as leaving behind a child, even though we then planned to be gone only a year."

Mrs. Lazareff never saw the Maxim Gorky studio again. After a year of playing in the United States, Mr. Lazareff took a leave of absence from the Moscow Art Theater and with Mrs. Lazareff made plans for founding a theater in America. They organized the Experimental Theater in the Gorona Mundi in New York and the Russian Chamber Theater. While Mr. Lazareff was on tour with Morris Gest's "The Miracle," Mrs. Lazareff looked after the interests of the Russian Chamber Theater. It was while "The Miracle" was playing in Chicago that the Lazareffs made the decision to return no more to Moscow but to establish a theater in Chicago.

A Garden Enterprise

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
London

IN THESE days when one form of economy, on large estates, is to dismiss part of the staff, one womar foresaw a means by which she could avoid adding to the number of unemployed. Her husband is the owner of a large establishment not many miles from the heart of London. It has a beautiful garden, which is very costly to keep up. This woman therefore, decided by selling its produce, to make it pay the wages of the men employed in it. Not only has she done this, but she has just added a foreman to her staff as the work is increasing so fast that further assistance is necessary.

Her enterprise started when she began to sell chrysanthemums locally. Then she got into touch with several stores in London which took what she had to sell. From that time on she has continued to sell flowers and foliage as they come in season. A little lorry makes a perfect delivery van, and one of the former chauffeurs has become a salesman driver. The van starts for London each day at 7:30 a. m. and returns at 7:30 p m.

Most people delight to give their town houses a country-like look by decorating them with bunches of mixed flowers. Just such bunches are therefore picked from the herbaceous borders and dispatched to the London shops during the summer.

Last spring this enterprising gardener decided to try bunches of mixed wallflowers. The venture proved a success, as each color seemed to light up the others, and there was a great demand for these mixed bunches. This year an acre of wallflowers has been put down ready for the summer. That means about 25,000 plants, in eight varieties, mulberry, primrose, brown, orange and the beautiful flame-color variety, "Fire King."

Another important feature is the spring foliage. Almond, willow, chestnut, prunus, cherry and apple are forced under glass to be ready in advance of the season. Bunches of pampas grass and red-hot pokers are another specialty, as is the use for decoration of the flower of the globe artichoke. This plant has beautiful cornflower-blue flowers, like glorified thistles, that grow nearly eight feet high.

Up to the present, the flowers have been picked from the private gardens, and from a large cherry orchard, where daffodils and narcissi of all varieties are planted in large drifts in the grass beneath the trees. One end of a rough field is being converted into a promising nursery garden. Here hardy annuals, such as love-in-a-mist, larkspur, cornflower, Shirley poppies, and marigolds were sown in mid-October ready for early flowering.

In the flower room the writer was shown masses of cut flowers standing in water ready for packing next morning. They had even overflowed into a fifteenth century barn next door, where big bunches of foliage were stacked ready for market.

The garden owner studies the markets and buys garden material in the most advantageous way, including seeds, seed boxes, paper, flower boxes, bulbs, flower pots, lime, silver sand cinders, and so on. Pots made by hand in a local pottery are used, as it is found that the flowers grow better and look much better in these hand-made pots.

Mushroom Culture

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUSHROOMS are finding an ever-increasing demand, and growing them for commercial purposes offers attractive inducements. The chief requirement in their culture is an environment where the temperature can be maintained near 58 degrees Fahrenheit and where an intense humidity can also be kept.

However, financial returns will be hastened if the efforts of the grower are attended by learning something about the peculiar natural habits of the mushroom. One should remember that, growing wild, mushrooms thrive in warm, moist places where there is an abundance of plant matter from which they can take nourishment. Anyone who has gathered wild mushrooms remembers, no doubt, that they were discovered in woods, near old tree trunks and fallen logs; or in cattle and sheep pastures that have been unmolested by the plow for a few seasons. Mushrooms thrive only where there is inorganic matter. They have no power to feed upon organic matter as do green plants. The food they eat is food that has been manufactured by green plants.

The mushroom originates from spores, a microscopic dust that resembles yellow pollen of flowers. After falling on favorable soil, these spores develop into threadlike growths called spawn. During spawn growth nutriment is stored up. A little later small oval "pin-heads" form near the surface, presenting visible evidence of the fact that mushrooms are in the making. A little later these tiny pin-head cushions will have grown to "buttons" that impatiently push and crowd until they thrust themselves through the surface of the soil. Thereafter the growth is astoundingly rapid, and soon the edible fungus called "mushrooms" is ready to harvest.

Five to Six Months for Crop

If a crop is wanted for any certain month, begin making the beds about six months in advance. As an illustration, if a December crop is wanted, make the beds in August.

If it is desirable to start in a small way, use the cellar or basement. Caves and pits offer successful quarters, although they are less convenient and pleasant. In small quarters like basements a device for solving the space problem is to build the beds in tiers, similar to shelves in a cupboard. Each shelf-bed should have a depth of at least 12 inches. Fifteen inches is better.

Compost in Beds

Composted horse manure is recommended for the construction of the beds. The method is to pile the trampled manure in heaps about three-feet deep. Mix it, then, with one-fourth the weight in fresh loam from a pasture or sod land. Turn over the heaps every three days thereafter, else the compost will overheat. Protect it with coverings during any rainfall. The compost should be kept moist, and in case it dries out during the heating period, moisten but do not drench it with water.

A high temperature will develop. Then it will begin to fall, and decomposition will decrease. When this occurs, the compost will be ready for the beds. The novice can predict the proper condition by the total disappearance of any unpleasant odor.

To make the beds, spread in a thin layer of the compost. Firm this down with a flat weight like a brick or maul. Fill in another thin layer, and tamp. Repeat until a depth of compost of exactly eight inches is attained. This preparation should produce the proper condition so that the material will reheat directly thereafter to a temperature of possibly 100 degrees Fahr. This should gradually fall within the next several days to about 70 degrees Fahr.

Spawning at Once

At this temperature (determined by the use of a thermometer thrust into the compost) spawning should take place at once. The spawn is procured from firms dealing in garden seeds and plants, in the form of bricks, and this should be on hand when the beds are ready for its reception.

To spawn a bed, make with a garden dibber, three-inch holes all over the bed, 12 inches apart each way. Break the spawn bricks into pieces the size of a hen's egg and insert one piece into each hole. Cover the holes with compost, level and firm the surface.

The bed should be allowed to remain undisturbed thereafter for a period of 10 or 12 days, to permit the spawn to form its thread-like growth throughout the bed.

The next procedure is called "casing." It consists of covering the surface of the bed with a two-inch layer of finely-screened fresh loam.

Watering

If the surface completely dries out, water the bed cautiously, giving merely a light surface sprinkling so that no water will soak down into the spawn, until after the mushrooms begin to appear. Then light sprinklings may be given, once or twice a week, to replace loss of moisture through evaporation. After a crop of mushrooms has been gathered, additional sprinklings should be made.

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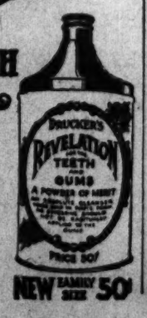

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THE HOME FORUM

The Quiet Days of the Singing Class

AT A quarter past seven on a Thursday evening, all through the winter months, there was the sound of footsteps on the dark narrow stairway that led to the bare room behind the bigger Hall, where the little town's few entertainments were held. The Singing Class did not start until half past seven, but the footsteps began long before that time; for many of Cloney's music lovers like to have a friendly chat before the serious business of the evening should commence. And it was a serious business.

The members of that class paid a great deal of attention to the waxing and the waning of the moon, whose light, on those Thursday evenings, made all the difference between comparative pleasure and great discomfort, on the way to and from the Town Hall. In those days, the streets of the quiet village were not lighted, even by the uncertain oil lamps that were used in some other places. In those days no thoughtful Cloney person dreamed of giving, as a Christmas gift to a friend, an almanac that did not contain full particulars of the movements of the moon. When Thursday night was moonlit, the members of the Singing Class walked boldly from their various homes, discarding the little red candle lanterns, with their three glass sides, that could be purchased at Phelan's for a few pence.

On a dark Thursday night, these little lanterns flickered here and there like fireflies, on the grassy square near the Hall; across the steep bridge, or down the hilly street, where the light from Phelan's shop window made a pool of brightness on the black footpath outside.

* * *

At the door of the Hall the lanterns were extinguished, and the sopranos and contraltos stumbled up the stairway by the distant and inadequate light of a kitchen lamp that hung high up on the grimy wall. The basses and the tenors steadfastly refused to carry lanterns at all, and they got there somehow. At twenty-five minutes past seven, the flimsy stair shook to the tread of the Conductor, a huge man who wore a dark woolen muffler wound many times about his throat. The moment he came in and unwound that muffler, the assembled members of the class, who had been chatting in the most friendly way, broke up into four distinct groups, and regarded each other distrustfully. The sopranos looked in an injured way at the contraltos. Easy for them, the sopranos thought, with a growing dread of the high note near the end of one of the chosen pieces of music, easy enough to keep on crooning in the apparently placid manner that is peculiar to those who sing the alto part. The sopranos had to screw themselves up to meet the high note that came upon them unexpectedly, no matter how much they thought about it. In the earnest minds of some of them, that top note quite overshadowed the part of the score that was comfortably within the range of their voices. Could they strike it clearly and unhesitatingly, in the way most desired by their exacting teacher, or must they falter and produce the slurring uncertain sound that he so abhorred? Once they tried leaving that note to the two or three vocalists of the party who could be trusted to go as high as anyone could wish; but the big man was furious and very sarcastic. He talked to those respected housewives in a way that reminded them irresistibly of their schoolroom days.

* * *

The tenors, too, suspected their neighbors, the basses, of having an easy time. Certainly they were interrupted less frequently. Often the tenors were compelled to repeat a certain passage until the rest of the class found that they knew that bit a great deal better than their own part. When the Singing Class was over, and the conductor had gone back by train to his city home, isolated members of the class would find themselves wondering why they put up with it. In the refuge of their own homes, they would suddenly realize that they need not go back on the following Thursday; yet they always did go back. There was the concert at the end of March, to think of, when a Cloney audience was given an opportunity to judge the progress made by its vocalists.

When the great night came, few people who sat and watched the members of the Singing Class troop onto the decorated platform had any idea of the stress and strain through which their friends had passed a few evenings earlier, when the big excited man had told them just what he thought; when even the contraltos had wilted under the opinion he expressed so plainly. If the audience at the concert ever heard the facts of that final practice, they would not have believed them, so finished a performance did the Choral Class give at the annual entertainment. Even the singers themselves forgot the awful night when this beaming man, on whom their gaze was fixed, had first tested the voices of those who wished to join his class, though they had not realized that such an ordeal lay between them and their hearts' desire. Who could believe, if they had not heard it with their own ears, that the tall thin man with the flutelike tenor voice had been able to soar up the scale without any difficulty, but was totally unable to come down in a reasonable way. Yet so it was on that awful night of trial, when the stoutest heart had quailed and the strongest voice faltered.

The audience listened almost incredulously to the beautifully modulated harmonies that surprised the singers themselves; for the rise and the fall of those lovely melodies made them even more lovely.

"My love dwelt in a northern land," they sang; and, to many of the listeners, the houses of Cloney square melted, and the square itself spread out to the remote places where the snow lay crisp, and the pine trees thrust up toward the brilliant stars.

* * *

They have electric light in the Cloney streets now. Almost every house has its aerial, and its sound of music from the great city studios up and down the world. Sometimes, in a dusty heap of printed music, someone comes on a part song that belonged to the quieter days of the Singing Class; and they see again the flickering lanterns of those who hurried across the green square.

D. M. L.

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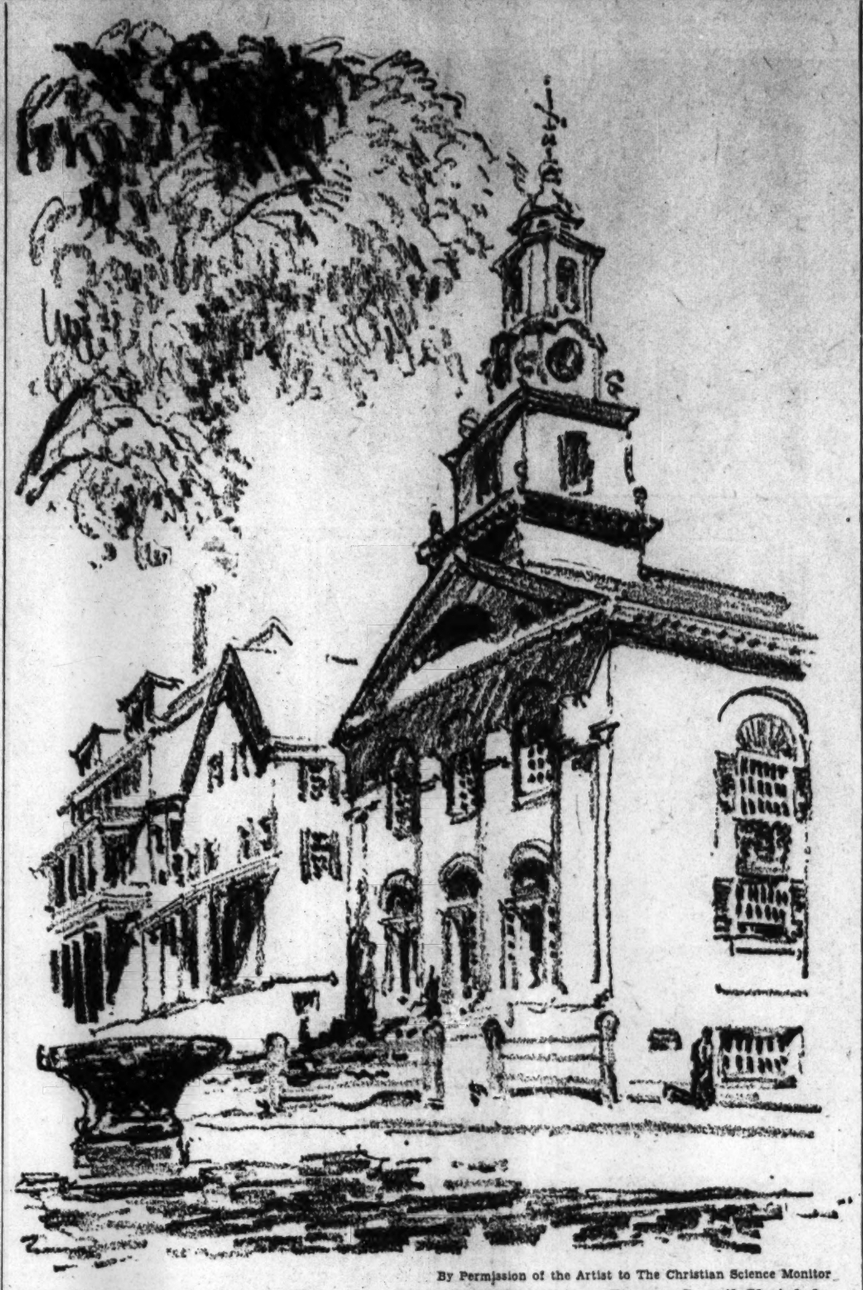

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The Old Unitarian Church at Peterborough, New Hampshire: From a Pencil Sketch by F. Wenderoth Saunders

DEEP IN the hills of southern New Hampshire, with Mount Monadnock looming beyond, Peterborough imparts the same feeling of aloofness that must have been present when the first settlers tramped through the wilderness from Londonderry in 1749. You do not come to Peterborough; you discover it. Up above the narrow Contoocook, more stream than river, fine Colonial homes climb the steep banks, house upon house, great trees spreading over all. And from this mingling of great houses and trees rise steeples and towers, gleaming white against the deep greens of the pines and maples.

One church steeple soars above the rest. Here on the slopes of a high hill that rises above the stream, flecked by the shadows of benevolent elms, stands one of the finest examples of Colonial church architecture in New England. Its lines are simple, its bricks mellowed by a century's weathering and aglow in the summer morning sun, its tower shining in snowy freshness, a crowning glory of Georgian intricacies, tier upon tier of columns and arches. This church is symbolic of the town's ancient beginnings and the beauty of its setting.

In 1739 the country surrounding Peterborough was one unbroken forest. In that year and the five that followed, several unsuccessful attempts were made to settle the region. One of these failed because Indians, pretending to be friendly, stole the party's "cooking pot and provisions," and forced the settlers to trudge dinnerless twenty-five miles back to Townsend. Until 1749 no new settlement was attempted because of the French and Indian wars.

The first ancestor of the present church was built in 1752. For seats there were rough boards on blocks. No provision was made for heating, foot stoves having been used during the long sermons. At this period town and church matters were one, and the church was perforce the town meeting house. In his address at the Centennial celebrations, at Peterborough, in 1839, John Hopkins Morison characterized the average town meeting, which must have differed little from those held everywhere today, as often stormy and little productive of results. "An old man returning many years since from town meeting was asked what had been doing. 'O,' said he, 'there was George Duncan; he got up and spakit a while; and Matthew Wallace, he got up and talkit a while; and Matthew Gray, he got up and blathered a while; and then they dismissed the meeting.' A fair account of many town meetings."

In 1777, in the rear of the present church edifice, was built its immediate predecessor. The present church was constructed in 1825 as a result of a division in the congregation, which has again been united in the new building. The church is not alone in architectural beauty. Before the old tavern, but a step up the hill above the church, one can easily fancy a dusty stagecoach, pausing to refresh man and beast.

In Peterborough you have the distinct feeling of being remote from turmoil. Not even the occasional little train on the winding branch line, or the highway that plunges in and out of the town on its way elsewhere, can tie Peterborough to the outside world. Its sons have marched forth to war on several occasions, but the affairs of the world seem negligible. Little wonder that the composer, Edward MacDowell, chose to live among its pines and there compose many of his best works. On the wooded hills above the town one can see the crests of low mountains rising in the purple distance, while below the locusts are singing a song of summer contentment in the elms that shade the old church.

My Friend the Porter

I first met this particular one at Paddington when, a very inexperienced and newly Eton-cropped young traveler, I found myself adrift in a holiday crowd, like seaweed on a full tide, and perilously near to tears. In his short and stocky figure I found a sudden comfort, a solidity upon which to rest both figuratively and literally, for a surge in the crowd brought me to his side and a kind, firm hand gripped my elbow.

"Luggage?" he inquired. "And where for?"

Self-respect, which had tottered almost to its fall, revived.

"If there's one thing I do like," he continued, having rescued a trunk and a battered Aberdeen terrier from the human tide, "it's a Bank Holiday crowd. I wouldn't be off duty on a day like this for anything." He spoke a rich and fluent Cockney. "I don't say that looking on isn't the best part though, eh Salome?" And, having hoisted the venerable Aberdeen to the summit of a loaded luggage trolley, he so completely demoralized the creature with his air of savoir faire that Jock barked joyously at the multitude, his devotion of a moment before replaced by an exhilarating sense of security. "If I was a dog," continued our new friend, "I'd hate groping about between people's feet on a station like this. I shouldn't behave as well as you've done, Fairy Bell." Whereat Jock howled to the world his emotion and relief.

A small boy was elevated to the luggage pile and further reassured with an ancient and woolly acid drop from my new friend's pocket. "Don't you worry," said the kind London voice to the bewildered young mother. "There'll be sea's for everybody; you mark my words. And, if I was you, I'd go and get a sandwich. Me and Lord Nelson'll mind the platform," and he winked at the small fat boy who was rapidly growing as self-assured as the Aberdeen.

On later journeys we have talked much and widely, my porter friend and I. His philosophy of life is simple. "I just stand somewhere handy and smile around," he says, "and I draw a crowd faster than a Punch and Judy." He has what he calls his "regulars." "I've helped this lady since she was a. school," he informed a colleague who had seized my case; and, in the next breath, "Good-day, ma'am," to a bronzed young woman, "and how have you enjoyed London? Going out to Henley now, I see." Then, turning to me, "Lady from New Zealand, ma'am"; and to her, "Lady I've found seats for her for ten years, ma'am." His easy and charming introductions weave a kind of magic circle on prosaic ground over which friendship hovers on kindly wing. "I've got another lady going to Henley-on-Thames," he says to a harassed and dejected traveler, "and don't you worry about that case. If it's got your name and station on it, you couldn't lose it if you tried," and the harassed one is swept into the circle and under the spell of the warm New Zealand voice. Did they meet again after reaching Henley-on-Thames? We wondered, waving them off like the friends we had suddenly become.

"Your seats booked?" he inquires, as the train pulls in and a wave eddies to the platform edge. "Then you stay here while I find this gentleman a seat," and his firm arm supports a trembling one to just that longed-for corner place, and his kind face smiles into the smiling old one. "You're all right, sir; pleasant journey!" "Going to visit his daughter," he informs his next charges, hanging himself around with bags and golf clubs as with a regalia, and departing on a tour after the booked seats.

He is faithful to his affection for Bank Holiday crowds. "It makes such a difference to everybody if you like being on duty," he said the other day; "and, you may believe it or not, but I hardly ever forget a face. I'm very fond of people, you know; and, when I watch 'em meeting each other and talking that happily, or when they come to me to be helped and looked after, there's something about them that stamps their faces on my memory. This is a wonderfully interesting place to be in, day after day, and I never know which of my old customers will turn up. My little girl always wants to know who I've seen when I get home. 'Any of your regular people traveling today, Dad?' she says. And, when I get somebody again after a long time, she'll call to her mother: 'Come and hear about Dad's trains. We'll do the washing-up presently.' She's about as big as you were, ma'am, when I first began putting you on the Cheltenham train." D. T.

An Italian Song

Dear is my little native vale,
The ring-dove builds and murmurs there;
Close by my cot she tells her tale
To every passing villager.
The squirrel leaps from tree to tree,
And shells his nuts at liberty.

In orange-groves and myrtle-bowers,
That breathe a gale of fragrance round,
I charm the fairy-footed hours
With my loved lute's romantic sound;
Of crowns of living laurel weave,
For those that win the race at eve.

The shepherd's horn at break of day,
The ballet danced in twilight glade,
The canzonet and roundelay
Sung in the silent green-wood shade:
These simple joys, that never fail,
Shall bind me to my native vale.

—SAMUEL ROGERS. "Poems."

The Brother of Dr. Holmes

I do not suppose that there was ever a moment in John Holmes's peaceful and prolonged existence when he could really have been said to have envied his more famous brother. The "cool sequestered vale of life" was the choice of his temperament, and he certainly had it. When Ralph Waldo Emerson once said of him, "John Holmes represents humor, while his elder brother stands for wit," he really placed the younger the higher of the two; but it is doubtful whether the latter ever heard the remark, or would have paid much attention to it had it reached him. Wits are not uncommon, and are seldom unappreciated, but the inborn humorist, for whom daily life furnished its own entertainment, is less recognized by the public and yet seldom suffers by the omission.

The most commonplace event, the most uninteresting tramp who wandered through the little street, was enough to feed John Holmes's thoughts and to supply his conversation with spice. He kept piles of assorted coins on his window seat with which to supply, according to his whim, these stray passers-by, sometimes questioning them and getting an ample money's worth before they left him. . . .

John Holmes was an admirable mimic, which his brother Wendell was not, and he had a favorite story of a Yankee farmer of his acquaintance who used to preface a sentence by five different enunciations of the word "Well." The first would come lightly, as if finding the question trivial, "Well!" The second more drawling, on beginning to see the importance of the matter, "We-ell." The third more drawlingly still, but solmenly, as if grappling meditatively with the whole extent of the subject, "We-e-ell!" The next impatiently, relapsing into the vernacular and bringing the whole thing emphatically into the field of action, "Wal!"—as if to be settled now or never. And then at last decisively, as if the case were made up, and no human power could overrule it, "Well!"—THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, in "Contemporaries"

April Antics

April comes in laughing,
Laughing for a day;
You may see her passing;
"She has gone," they say.

April is but gathering
Showers of fresh rain;
Folding purple crocus,
Opening it again.

April is as eerie
As an elf at play;
Catch her tune, my dearie,
And you'll be as gay.

GERTRUDE S. MCCALMONT.

Hospitality in Abyssinia

Before sunset we went up to the village to see what the thatched mushrooms were like inside. The walls are made of cane, plastered on both sides with mud, and the roof thatched over a frame of poles tied together with leather, sticks out a foot or two all round. The floor is mud, so is the raised hearth, and sometimes there is a platform of earth on which is a wooden couch or one made of strips of hide on a wooden frame. There is no furniture except a rough stool or two, some grass platters and baskets, and a row of gourds. . . .

We were glad to get back to our tent and the half-dozen small fires round which crouched the various units of our retinue.

"Have you bought any eggs?" I asked Gabra Gorgis, and the cook laughed.

"Eggs!" he exclaimed. "In half an hour there will be so many that you cannot walk." I looked at him doubtfully. "No, no, it is true," he insisted, "you are travelling under the protection of Ras Tafari. It is known and the whole village will bring you food."

That evening was my first experience of *dergo*, as conceived by a hospitable village. I had been writing in my tent while waiting for dinner, and gradually it dawned on me that there was a good deal of noise in the camp—squawks, bleatings, grunts, with a considerable human accompaniment. I looked out at last, and saw our tents ringed with a shadowy crowd. By leaping fire-light Gabra Gorgis seemed to be sitting under a hay-stack—the piled masses of fuel which the women had brought as gifts. Gallan was polishing my boots inside an absolute hedge of eggs—I don't think I had ever seen so many before.

From all sides came the squawk of the fowls, and I soon found that beyond the circle of lamplight one could not move without stepping on a warm, feathery bundle. The stars were still dim, so all I could make out among a mass of white figures were blacker shadows that were oxen, and dark patches that resolved themselves into goats and sheep. Sheaves of cane were piled beside our saddles, with hillocks of barley, while relays of women brought sour milk, baskets full of tchako, a paste made of oil, millet and red pepper. —ROSITA FORBES, in "From Red Sea to Blue Nile."

Où demeurez-vous maintenant?

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'ON entend fréquemment demander: "Où demeurez-vous maintenant?" Cette question n'exprime que le désir de savoir où habite celui auquel elle est adressée; et le nom d'un endroit ou la désignation d'une rue et d'un numéro, lui servent généralement de réponse. Bien des gens ont l'impression de n'avoir aucun domicile permanent, et dans leur incertitude ils vont d'un endroit à l'autre. Quelques-uns trouvent qu'ils résident depuis trop longtemps au même endroit, et aspirent aux perspectives que leur ouvrirait, du moins à ce qu'ils croient, un changement d'entourage. D'autres enfin apprécient le bonheur d'avoir un vrai foyer où ils peuvent trouver le réconfort et le courage, et partager avec autrui ces bénédictions.

Il vient cependant un moment où chacun doit approfondir la question et se demander: "Où est-ce que je demeure maintenant? Quelles sont les conditions au milieu desquelles je crois vivre, et de quoi l'existence dépend-elle pour moi?" La parabole de l'enfant prodigue, connue de tous les chrétiens, illustre bien certaines phases do l'expérience humaine. Les hommes s'éveillent l'un après l'autre pour constater que, dans leur ignorance, ils se sont éloignés de leur demeure légitime, où les entouraient la tendresse et l'abondance d'un Père qui pourvoit à tout; ils se sont égarés et ont vainement cherché la substance dans les caroubes de la matérialité, dans les limites étroites et la dure servitude des normes et des désirs sensuels qui ne sont jamais satisfaits et qui trompent tôt ou tard.

Il y a longtemps que le monde examine la soi-disant substance matérielle, les prétendues lois et les conditions matérielles, essayant d'y trouver l'identité et sa raison d'être. Cependant Mrs. Eddy, qui a découvert et fondé la Science Chrétienne, écrit à la page 223 de son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Tôt ou tard nous apprendrons que les entraves des facultés finies de l'homme sont forgées par l'illusion qu'il vit dans le corps non dans l'Ame, dans la matière non dans l'Esprit."

Qu'est-ce donc que le corps matériel dans lequel les mortels prétendent exister, auquel ils consacrent beaucoup de temps et d'argent, et dont ils croient que leur vie dépende? La Science Chrétienne répond que c'est l'expression des croyances d'un soi-disant entendement mortel, qui produit un faux sens d'existence contrefaisant la réalité. La matière est finie, limitée, et manifeste la croyance à la potentialité du mal. La Vie, l'être éternel, ne comporte aucun élément de ce genre. La Science Chrétienne fait connaître pratiquement la méthode scientifique par laquelle le Maître démontrait ces choses. Si Jésus-Christ n'avait fait qu'exposer théoriquement sa compréhension de la Vie, sans l'appuyer d'aucune preuve, aurait-il pu être le Sauveur du genre humain, et garder d'une génération à l'autre la place qu'il occupe dans le cœur et la vie des hommes? Il prouva d'une manière pratique que sa compréhension de Dieu en tant que divin Principe, Entendement et Vie, pouvait annuler les arguments et les convictions du sens mortel, qui représente l'existence comme étant dans la matière et soumise à des lois matérielles.

Celui qui étudie la Science Chrétienne cherche à croître en compréhension spirituelle, à comprendre la Vie comme le Maître la comprenait; aussi applique-t-il dans n'importe quelle circonstance tout ce qu'il possède de compréhension. Il s'efforce sincèrement de parer à tous les arguments de l'entendement charnel par les faits de la Vie, les vérités de l'Entendement divin—par ces idées de pureté, de paix, de perfection, dont l'action s'exerce en vertu d'une loi spirituelle qui ne sera jamais abrogée.

La Bible rapporte que certains disciples de Jean-Baptiste demandèrent un jour à Jésus: "*Rabbi*,—c'est-à-dire Maître,—où demeures-tu?" Il répondit simplement: "Venez et voyez." Aujourd'hui la Science Chrétienne parle de même à l'humanité tout entière; elle l'engage à se laisser instruire par cette révélation de la Vérité, à apprendre ce qu'est la vraie conscience et comment on peut y atteindre; elle l'invite à cesser les errements et les doutes, à trouver le ciel et à y entrer. Le grand Maître, le guérisseur par excellence, annonça qu'il était venu pour apporter un sens de vie plus abondant; et il définit la vie en ces termes: "C'est ici la vie éternelle, qu'ils te connaissent, toi, le seul vrai Dieu, et celui que tu as envoyé, Jésus-Christ."

Que chacun d'entre nous se demande: "Où est-ce que je demeure maintenant? Suis-je conscient de cette vie plus abondante? Ai-je trouvé le divin Principe qui prouve que la vie est éternelle? Suis-je au contraire limité de toutes parts parce que j'accepte encore la croyance à une cause, à un créateur matériel, et à des lois matérielles qui me gouverneraient presque entièrement?" En acceptant comme réel ce qui est éternel et parfait, on peut voir se transformer les conceptions erronées et les faux appuis du sens physique; il en résulte une santé meilleure, une activité plus intelligente et plus soutenue, des affections d'une portée plus vaste, des buts plus purs, un sens plus juste d'abondance. L'homme demeure dans l'éternel maintenant de cette activité qui reflète l'Entendement divin, "car c'est en lui que nous avons la vie, le mouvement et l'être."

La découverte du fait que l'Entendement est le divin Principe de la vie de l'homme devrait être un sujet de reconnaissance perpétuelle; car cette vérité, au moyen de laquelle Jésus répondait pratiquement à tous les besoins humains, peut se démontrer et est actuellement démontrée par quiconque réalise que "la puissance mentale peut contrebalancer les fausses conceptions humaines et les remplacer par la vie qui est spirituelle, non matérielle" (*Science et Santé*, p. 428).

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Wind

Wind, the rascal,
Slipped from a gray cloud,
Opened his parachute
And fell into a pepper tree
Where he clung,
Shaking the leafy branches
With violent laughter.

FLORENCE EARMAN.

Where Are You Living Now?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE question frequently put, "Where are you living now?" expresses merely the questioner's wish to ascertain another's place of residence; and the answer may include the name of a town, or a street and number. Many feel that they have no abiding place, and move uncertainly from one address to another. Some look upon their residence as too firmly fixed, and long for the opportunities they deem a change of environment would bring. Still others feel that they are blessed in having a genuine home, wherein to find and share comfort and cheer.

But there comes a time when each must ask himself with deeper meaning: Where am I living now? Among what conditions do I believe myself to exist, and upon what do I believe existence depends? The parable of the prodigal son, familiar to all Christendom, well illustrates the experience of the human race. One by one, individuals awake to find that they have ignorantly strayed from their rightful dwelling place in the cherishing care and all-providing affluence of the Father, and have been looking vainly for substance in the mere husks of carnality, within the confines and hard bondage of sensuous standards and desires which are never satisfied, and which ultimately betray.

The world has long gazed into material so-called substance, laws, and conditions, trying to find and account for identity within these. But as Mrs. Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, has written in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 223), "Sooner or later we shall learn that the fetters of man's finite capacity are forged by the illusion that he lives in body instead of in Soul, in matter instead of in Spirit."

What, then, is the material body, in which mortals claim to exist and upon which they spend much time and money and believe their life to depend? Christian Science answers that it is the objectified beliefs of a so-called mortal mind, which evolves a counterfeit sense of existence. Matter is finite, perishable, manifesting the belief of evil potentialities. Life, eternal being, can have no such elements. And Christian Science shows practically the Master's scientific method of demonstrating this. Had Christ Jesus merely expounded his understanding of Life, unsubstantiated by proof, could he have continued to stand in the hearts and lives of generation after generation as mankind's Saviour? He gave practical evidence that his understanding of God as divine Principle, as Mind, Life, could annul the arguments and convictions of the mortal sense of existence as being in matter and under the control of material laws.

A student of Christian Science seeks to advance toward the Master's spiritual understanding of Life, and he accordingly applies whatever he possesses of this understanding in every circumstance. He earnestly endeavors to counter every discordant, limiting plea of carnal-mindedness with the facts of Life, divine Mind's verities—ideas of purity, peace, perfection, all operating under never-to-be-suspended spiritual law.

It is recorded that Jesus was once asked by certain disciples of John the Baptist, "Rabbi, (which is to say, being interpreted, Master,) where dwellest thou?" He answered simply, "Come and see." Today Christian Science appeals to all humanity to "come and see"—to seek to learn from this revelation of Truth what true consciousness is and how to attain it; to cease wandering and wondering, and to find and enter heaven. The great Teacher and healer announced that he was come to bring a more abundant sense of life; and he defined life in these words: "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent."

Let each one ask himself: Where am I living now? Am I conscious of this more abundant life? Have I found the divine Principle which proves life to be eternal? Or am I still constricted on every hand by the acceptance of the belief in a material cause and creator and of material laws as governing me almost entirely? By accepting the perfect and eternal as the real, the misconceptions and false trusts of physical sense can be transformed, and the result made evident in better health, more intelligent and sustained activity, expanding affections, purer aims, a truer sense of affluence. Man dwells in the eternal now of divine Mind's reflected activity, "for in him we live, and move, and have our being."

There is cause for endless thanksgiving that the discovery of Mind as the divine Principle of man's life has been made, and that, as Jesus brought this truth to bear practically upon the meeting of human needs, it can be and is being demonstrated today by realizing "the ability of mental might to offset human misconceptions and to replace them with the life which is spiritual, not material" (Science and Health, p. 428).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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EDUCATIONAL

First-Year Pupils In Public School Set Up Cinderella

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

A THRILLING, age-old tale was responsible for the term's happy and satisfying activity. Each day came the same plea, "Please tell us about Cinderella." Each day the teacher added new details, and dozens of pictures borrowed from the Forty-second Street Library were shown. The children brought their own story books, even copies of the Book of Knowledge and an encyclopedia, for they grew interested in coaches, palaces and the quaint costumes of Cinderella's day. It was inevitable for them to ask, "Let's make a play of Cinderella."

With permission granted, an atmosphere of tremendous energy filled the room. Crayon illustrations flourished everywhere. Pounds of alabastine paint went into portraits of the selfish sisters who came to be known as the "fresh sisters." Ladies at the ball, Cinderella's home and the coach were popular subjects. Stage sets showing Cinderella's fireside and the prince's palace were done by small groups. Many impractical, fantastic propositions were threshed out. The coach, a most difficult problem, finally evolved from an express wagon having an upright carriage section added and paper walls. On a loom two patient children wove a colorful table scarf. Table and chairs took shape easily from egg crates. Sewing groups fashioned a kind of doublet for the boys and full-length dresses with lace, ribbons and bows for the girls. Miscellaneous articles were added occasionally—a child's broom for Cinderella, a real Big Ben, fans for the ladies, even a rat trap and stage make-up.

Making furniture provided opportunities for measuring with rulers; opened the way to simple banking and theater ticket problems; led to many delightful poems, pictures, some study of costumes, writing of original stories, and to the need for learning new spelling words.

There was one strange circumstance. So engrossed did the children become in making properties during the term, they never thought about acting the play until at the end with promotion not two weeks off, joyous, purposeful energy accomplished in six days what might have taken weeks.

In the six rehearsals, the children were urged to express themselves as Hughes Mearns teaches, "from their own hearts." They had become accustomed to such freedom throughout the year, so they spoke without restraint, charmingly at ease, resourceful, naïve, always expressing a thought differently on each occasion. It had been agreed that the children themselves would choose by vote the final best players, and constructive criticism from their classmates proved a real incentive.

In this unit of work, the children were encouraged to think their own way out of the problems which continually confronted them. Week by week advancement showed in self-confidence, originality, self-expression, courtesy, better "pulling together" in groups, and recognition and praise of others' work. While not the slightest teacher-pressure was used with the children, there was at all times alert teacher-guidance—plenty of it—to make the parts of the activity hang together, to keep interest at a practical focal point, to choose correlative pictures, poems, songs, literature, number-work, to select such material as would lead to original story writing and to supply the broader vision which children of tender years lack. Of the "do this, now" or "do that, thus and so" type of direction, there was none. With constant watchfulness checking any least wayward tendency, wise guidance permitted an atmosphere where child-initiative blossomed under balanced freedom.

Upper Left: Cinderella and Her Sisters. Right: The Wedding March. Lower Left: Trying on the Slipper. Center: Cinderella Enters Her Coach. Right: The Coach. The Christian Science Monitor Photos

The Parent

New York, N. Y.

Dear Editors:

I have wanted for a long time to share with the readers of the Parent Column some of the helpful lessons I have learned with my small son, now three years old.

One of the greatest problems with babies is always their desire to handle everything. I early learned that a baby does not "see" so much with his eyes as with his fingers. We grown-ups can tell at a glance whether any object is round or square, smooth or rough, hard or soft. But a baby has no such experience to go by, and can form his impressions only by actually getting his hands on the object and feeling it. So I found that most of my little son's avid desire to get hold of a thing was plain natural curiosity. Therefore whenever it was at all possible, I took the object down and put it in his hands and let him examine it thoroughly, while I watched over it; then I took it from him and put it back, and very seldom was there any further demand to see it. If the object were too delicate to trust to his baby hands, I held it myself, letting him touch it and look at it closely until his curiosity was satisfied.

Some small china dogs and such things which he loved very much but which could not be trusted to him to play with, he was allowed to hold only when I was holding him on my lap before his bedtime. He thoroughly enjoyed them at that hour, but never asked for them at other times.

Sometimes the simplest things attract a baby's attention most. For instance, when at the toddling age my small son could never go through the laundry room without stopping to inspect the washboard. Instead of deciding (from my viewpoint) that there was nothing interesting about a washboard, I brought it into his playrrom, and he spent a really exciting afternoon finding out all about it. There was never any difficulty in getting him past it afterward.

Babies also love to see what mother is making in the kitchen. We seldom stop to think that all they can ordinarily see is the bottom of the cup or mixing-bowl. When my little boy was still too unsteady to stand on a chair beside the table, I used to set my work down on a chair where he could watch me add each ingredient, letting him touch and taste whenever practicable. I found that the additional time required was hardly more than five minutes in the making of a cake or pudding. And stirring batter or beating an egg are fascinating operations to a 1-year-old.

In teaching my baby to distinguish between "mine and thine," I found it a great help to take for granted that he had no desire to interfere with another person's property. "Why, of course you can't have that! That is not yours—that is Mother's!" I would say in a tone of great surprise that he should have overlooked that fact. Long before he could talk plainly, he would often pick up something not his own and turn to me with a little questioning grunt: "Unh?"—before appropriating it for his play. I may add that I never took anything of his without asking for it, and thanking him for the use of it.

I would very much enjoy and appreciate learning of the experiences of other mothers in planning and directing the play of a neighborhood group—especially experiences in welding in rather uncongenial elements so that the child neither suffers from bad example nor gets an idea of snobbish superiority.

(Mrs.) R. D.

* * *

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editors:

We have started work on a project which may interest some readers of The Parent. By "we" I mean about twenty-five children and two enthusiastic branch library attendants. We met together one morning after the story hour, and this is what we determined to do.

We are going to give a play! Not just an ordinary, already-written-out play, but a play we can write ourselves and for which we can construct scenery and make costumes. We are going to call it "A trip around the world," or, better still (with the permission of The Mail Bag's Editor) we shall call it "An adventure in friendship." You see, we shall be hosts this summer to people from every part of the world attending the Olympic Games, so we think this is one good way of preparing ourselves for this task. Also, it will give everyone of us something to do; we won't be merely listeners. It should, too, help to make us better citizens of the world.

I am wondering if there are not some parents (this word, of course, includes all who love children) who would be kind enough to write to us and tell us about the part of the world in which they live. We should surely be happy to repay their helpfulness in the same way! One little girl said this morning that she would enjoy having one scene of our play laid in France, another wanted Persia, and because several of us are Japanese, we shall want to include the land of cherry blossoms. This will mean, of course, that we shall have to visit many other countries as we follow our itinerary. Perhaps some friends will be glad to send us suggestions. They would help us very much in making a drama tour of the world! (Mr.) K. H. H.

Buying Education With Arms

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.
Geneva

WORLD educators confronted with budget slashes that have already undermined or swept away structures laboriously erected during more than half a century, turn to the Disarmament Conference with inescapable logic that it has an opportunity to save many schools by infinitesimal cuts in armaments.

Granted the necessity for governmental economy, why should social services continue to be the first curtailed, while sums mount in military ledgers or only slowly turn downward?

Behind this situation lingers the dwindling yet still insistent reliance upon arms. First, this ancient argument runs, we must have a strong wall against our neighbors; then a well-equipped mobile force. Parapets and swift horsemen, or their modern counterparts, command our first dollar and our last sou, if necessary. Should a mite remain, social services may divide it among themselves.

It would be a happy observation to say this blind philosophy has ceased to influence national policies. What can be said with literal fidelity to practical affairs is that militarism is widely discredited, and that in some instances nations have begun to orient their policy on the conception of peace through education.

A Setting Provided

A world disarmament conference naturally provides a setting for wider extension of social philosophies that hold out practicable means of eradicating the roots of war. While such a meeting is primarily political, the voice of plain people is making itself heard in more than small ways. Groups animated by universal friendliness and working for tangible means of making it a breathing reality in the world, have been accorded special privileges by the present conference.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, president, in his address summarizing the general debate, wrote into the records a strong plea for child welfare. He quoted data on the toll taken from them by war—data placed at his disposal by the Save the Children International Union, with headquarters in Geneva. The day for hearing public appeals from women, churches, students and workers, testifies that the conference has inclined its ear to social opinion in a way unknown to diplomacy of less than two decades ago.

Consideration of the delegations reveals another opening through which society in general is gaining representatives in meetings formerly reserved to strictly political or military officials. The five women delegates and alternates are outstanding examples of this new trend. In addition, there are men whose private careers are intimately linked with social work, including education.

While this group must necessarily continue a minority in meetings that call for action involving affairs of state, it bids fair to increase in influence.

Dr. Mary E. Woolley of the United States delegation and president of Mount Holyoke College, intends to utilize every opportunity for advancing the policy of saving education by reducing armaments. At appropriate stages in discussions of the committee on military expenditures, of which she is a member, Dr. Woolley hopes to make effective use of data showing how education is being pared below essentials.

Need for Follow-up Work

At the outset of any endeavor to benefit education by funds released from arms budgets, it is clear that only detailed and persistent follow-up work can assure results. Instances of immediate and direct transfer of money from one account to the other must necessarily be few if left to the operations of a system in which every budget dollar has hundreds of hands grasping for it.

The very willingness of many taxpayers to favor arms reduction proceeds from their hope that thereby taxes will be reduced, as Dr. William E. Rappard, director of the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, remarks. These individuals would be willing to forgo such a reduction in taxes in order to permit a transfer of funds from arms to education if they could be convinced that the money would be better spent in that way.

Diversity of educational systems, moreover, causes each nation to present varying possibilities for transfer of funds. Highly centralized schools with national budgetary support, as in France, England, Poland, Italy and many other nations, offer the most direct avenues. Before the final national budget is approved, demands of arms and education departments are weighed in the general scale. It is therefore possible for a defined governmental policy in support of education at the expense of arms, if necessary, to take tangible form.

Decentralized school systems, as in the United States and Germany, offer less concrete possibilities. Expenditures of the federal government on education are small, since states, provinces, cities or towns, carry on most of the work. Contrariwise, the arms outlays of local units are negligible. Relief for education through arms reduction can therefore come about only indirectly, through lightening the tax burden of the nation as a whole so that more funds are available for the schools.

Provides Another Tangible Cause

Whether direct or circuitous, in Dr. Woolley's opinion, the gravitation of public funds from arms budgets to school accounts where they may check wholesale slashes in teachers' salaries and even closing of schools, is a development to be desired and furthered. It provides a cause around which one more battalion of opinion can be marshaled to move the conference forward to tangible reduction of arms expenditures.

Behind the outward incongruity of well-fed armies and destitute teachers, spick-and-span battleships and unpainted, deserted schoolhouses, lurks the question of consequences for the future. Every child rightly educated to understand peoples of other tongues, other customs and other colors is a potential member of the international society in which many see the only possibility for world peace. Every child deprived of that training is a potential unit in perpetuating or aggravating social and political maladjustments upon which the organism of armed force feeds.

It is a vicious circle to be broken by right education, which turns energies outward into constructive avenues.

[This is the first of three articles on this subject. The others will appear on subsequent Tuesdays.]

Civilized History

Special from Monitor Bureau
Chicago

DISARMING people mentally of "patrioteering" is more necessary than disarming nations of their gas bombs, submarines, and military machines, some internationalists declare. For folks to adopt an international point of view is worth more, they claim, than mechanically to cut down military budgets.

"Patriot" or "patrioteer." Which is he? A "patrioteer" as defined by Harry Elmer Barnes, sociologist and historian, is one who boasts too much of his own country, one who says, "My country cannot do wrong," or "We have never fought an aggressive war," or "Our nation is 100 per cent right in everything," or "Whatever my country does, it must be right."

The term "patrioteer" has evidently come into the vocabulary as a by-product of the readjusting process of getting a view beyond the horizon of one's own nation. People trying to get an international view of things and learning to consider the world as a vast civilization instead of a conglomeration of separate national states look upon their countrymen who are still clinging to national prejudices and pride as "patrioteers."

Revising this point of view and discarding these superpatriotic notions is indispensable to the growth of internationalism, according to Dr. Barnes. How is this disarming to be accomplished? It should begin with the children even before they start to school. Dr. Barnes indicated changes which might be made in the school curriculum when he talked before the Chicago Association for Child Study and Parent Education, and singled out history as a splendid medium for teaching an international viewpoint.

"Write a national history of the automobile," he said. "Can it be done? No." And he proceeded to indicate that a history of the automobile could not be shown as a national achievement. To tell all about it, one would have to start with metals which began with copper in early Egypt, then discuss the iron of the Hittites, and finally, after coming down through the ages, touch on the steel industry in the United States which began back in the '40's. Take the engine of the automobile and notice all of the various contributions made by men in other countries including Watt in England. In the same way the rubber which goes into the tires and the fabric in the seats and top have a long history not confined to one country.

Thinking of history as a record of achievements of civilization, as is illustrated by the history of the automobile, rather than a series of wars or national triumphs would help to break down the "patricteering" idea, according to Mr. Barnes. History can become the most urbane and civilizing factor in the curriculum. From every standpoint history should become an international affair and not a national problem.

"Don't display photographs of military heroes on the walls of your homes," said Dr. Barnes, following it with other advice for the disarming process. "Teach children that the flag stands for a responsibility not superiority. Less fireworks on the Fourth of July. Get rid of the idea that one nation or one race is so superior to others."

Mothers' Reading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Glendale, Calif.

It was in 1916 that a young mother of Glendale had a happy idea that has resulted in widespread educational value. Mrs. C. H. Toll had been a teacher before her marriage, and realized the great value that would accrue from a few hours a week spent in the regular study of good books. After calling together an interested group they worked out a plan that met with instant approval. They met once a week, and while one read aloud from a volume dealing with problems of interest to all, the others did their sewing or darning, with pauses for discussion.

This circle was the first of many in this and other cities. Thirty-one courses have been worked out, covering literature, parents' problems, fiction, biography, history, government, music, teaching, agriculture, architecture, citizenship, health and child training. The Bureau of Education at Washington allows three years in which to complete a course, and upon its completion gives a certificate bearing the name of the commissioner of education. Each student is required to send in a summary of a book as it is read, with the date on which it was begun and finished. A set of test questions are then sent, and the book can be used as reference in answering them.

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Price and the Radio Program

'Popularity' May Be Measured by Cost Of Talent Rather Than Listener Response

WHEN Time's half-hour enactment of significant news stories of the week in dramatic form went off the air recently, the magazine was deluged with listeners' letters, most of them well-nigh begging for the return of that program. The sponsors charged in their columns that these letters constituted an indictment of radio on a charge of "failure to provide."

This failure to provide does not mean quantity—it means quality. There are plenty of dramatic attempts but they seldom succeed. There are a few good symphonic and orchestral programs but mostly offerings are of the "personality singer," male quartet, trio, duo, female trio and dance orchestra type.

Broadcasters have claimed that these programs dominate because they are most popular. But are they? A brief survey of the cost of programs can only leave one feeling that not service or popularity but the cheapest way of filling out a period with alleged entertainment is the real answer.

Suppose, for instance, a big national advertiser wishes to purchase an hour on WLW, Cincinnati, which has the highest single station rate in the United States. He would find the following schedule of rates for a group of 13 to 25 programs.

(7 p. m. to 11 p. m.)

1 hour	$1152
½ hour	648
¼ hour	486

It will be noticed that each rate is more than half of the preceding rate even though the time periods are exactly half of each other.

Other stations with rates comparing favorably to national magazines with large circulations are:

(6 p. m. to 11 p. m.)

	1 Hour	½ Hour	¼ Hour
KDKA	$900	$500	$350
WEAF	750	468.75	292.97
WABC	650	406	254
WENR	600	375	234.38

The above quoted rates, it is understood, are for contracted periods of time such as 13 weeks, 26 weeks, or a year, with discounts of 10 per cent, 15 per cent or higher, according to the amount of time bought (i. e., multiply any rate by the number of weeks wanted and discount 10, 15, 20, or 25 per cent).

If the advertiser wishes to pay more and have greater radio coverage, he is, of course, a customer for the networks. For instance, if he wishes to put a program on the Columbia Broadcasting System's "Basic Network," consisting of a group of 21 stations in as many principal eastern cities, he would find the following rates:

(6 p. m. to 1 a. m.)

1 Hour	½-Hour	¼-Hour
$4950	$3095	$1933

If he should desire to add a group of 47 supplementary stations on the same network his rate would be the following:

1 Hour	½-Hour	¼-Hour
$7905	$4984	$3147

This would make for a basic network of 68 Columbia stations the following rates:

1 Hour	½-Hour	¼-Hour
$12,855	$8079	$5080

If the advertiser wishes to buy up every available station on the Columbia network for an hour (the Philadelphia Orchestra sponsors did this), it would cost him well above $15,000 an hour, which, if one doubles for the two-hour Philadelphia concerts, makes a program costing well in the neighborhood of $30,000. Add in from $10,000 to $15,000, the reported cost of Mr. Stokowski's admirable orchestra, and a nice modest total of $40,000 to $45,000 is the result, paid for one program.

Rates in radio are similar to newspapers and reveal that the most important and valuable hours are between six to midnight. The chains, under economic pressure, have not learned to say "no" to the advertisers, who are practically free to do what they like with these hours.

* * *

Step, for instance, into the shoes of the man who has just contracted for time on a nation-wide network. Alarmed at his generosity he now looks at the prices for talent and gives a loud whistle. He finds a scale like this:

	Per Half-Hour Performance
Symphony orchestra (40 pieces)	$430
Concert orchestra (18 pieces)	216
Dance orchestra (15 pieces)	144
String orchestra (12 pieces)	144
Little symphony orchestra (18 members of a noted symphony orchestra)	450
Male chorus	150
Double male quartet	125
Mixed quartets	100-150
Male quartets	50-100
Mountain melodies (hill billy)	75
Negro spirituals (Negro group)	75
Male trio	75
Female trio	60
Harmony duo	75
Soloists	15-150
Stock company	75
Organist	25

Unfortunately for the radio audience, he probably decides upon a male quartet and dance orchestra for popularity? No! To keep the cost down.

In all fairness to the chain program producers and their agents it may be said that they make many excellent program presentations only to have their intelligent advice discarded. Many a business man who would never dream of telling Mr. Stokowski what to put in his symphonic programs, orders his own radio program to his, often mediocre, tastes. Having forgotten the ancient advice about the "cobbler sticking to his last" he proceeds to inflict his musical standards upon the public, and, more often than you would suspect, consults his "dancing daughter," who, of course, prefers a jazz band.

* * *

Recently the radio has become clotted with all sorts of "free" offers. But are they free? "Wait for our startling announcement," says one program. Is this an admission that the program of itself has no merit and that a catch-all phrase must be inserted at the beginning to hold the listeners' flagging interest?

Then a cleverly worded offer, "Send your name and address on a carton—of the product—and we will send you absolutely free a carton of the same product." An ingenious device, certainly to get the listener to buy something in order to secure a free "extra copy."

If radio has the "pulling power" which advertisers claim for it, are these offers on the air attempts to acquire a mailing list, an appeal to the "something for nothing" trait or desperate measures to bolster up a system which will not produce results under its normal procedure?

A. D. H.

Pacific's Rates Beckon Tourists

Bargain Tour to Orient to Help Trade; Italy's 'Day Hotels' Attract Travelers.

IN THE SHIP LANES

TRAVEL across the Pacific is expected to increase appreciably this coming summer. With round trip rates as low as $465, first class, and $285, special class, on the palatial new steamships President Hoover and President Coolidge of the Dollar Line from San Francisco to Yokohama, by way of Honolulu, opportunity is afforded to residents of the Pacific coast to pursue the leisurely travel routes westward at costs which are lower than any obtaining in the Atlantic for comparable accommodations and distances. Similar reductions are made on various other routes of the Dollar Line, while the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line offers a rate from Seattle to London of only $347, including transportation, berth, and meals for nine weeks. This combination is made possible by the use of tourist class across the Pacific and second class from the Orient to Europe.

Although the constant concession in rates afloat, by rail, aloft, and by highway is becoming so definite a trend as to be regarded by travelers as almost due them, rather than a concession on the part of the companies, these reductions are a constructive step toward increased world trade. They afford an opportunity for an interchange of visits between the nationals of various countries, with the resultant flow of currency from one nation to another so essential in the effort to restore world prosperity.

Special Washington Trip

The Temple Tours-George E. Marsters, Inc., has arranged a series of special trips between Boston and Washington, in cooperation with the Eastern Steamship Lines. Passengers may go from Boston to either New York or Norfolk by water, thence by motorcoach to Washington. From New York, the bus route lies through Valley Forge and Gettysburg, and the return by way of Annapolis and Atlantic City. Persons going all the way to Norfolk by water join the tour at Washington.

Passengers Honor Captain

A hospitable practice of former years was resumed in New York recently when passengers who had just completed a cruise invited the captain of the vessel to be their guest at dinner. The cruise passengers were from the steamship Veendam of the Holland-American Line, and their guest was the ship's master, Capt. Jan Van Dulken. The dinner was given at the Hotel St. Regis, New York, and items on the menu signified, by name, some of the points visited in the West Indies cruise of the ship.

New Ship

The steamship Chiriqui of the United Fruit Company's "Great White Fleet" recently made her first appearance in New York harbor, having just come from the plant of the Newport News Ship Building & Dry Dock Company. She left New York, after a brief stay, en route to San Francisco by way of the Panama Canal, whence she will engage in passenger and cargo service on the west coast between California cities and Panama, with stops in Central America. The Chiriqui is designed for service to tropical cities, and all passengers' rooms are outside, many of them with private showers or connecting bath. The ship is 446 feet in length, gross tonnage of 6963 tons, and her cargo space includes 196,000 cubic feet of air-cooled and refrigerated quarters, largely for the handling of bananas and other fruit.

Steamship Schedules

The fortnightly cruises operated by the Canadian National steamships between Boston and Jamaica, Panama and Cuba will be maintained by the steamship Prince Henry. Due to the stranding of the steamship Prince David at Bermuda recently, the service between Boston and that point will be abandoned, and passengers will be handled on the Canadian Pacific's "Duchess" liners. The Lady Somers and other similarly named sister ships plying between Halifax, St. John, Boston and the British West Indies will continue in their regular routes.

"Day hotels" in Italy are one of the interesting features recently developed as a means of making travelers comfortable. At a very reasonable rate, one may have baggage checked, correspondence typed, baths, and other full hotel facilities without the actual cost of renting a room, when stopping in a city for only a few hours. The extension of the plan in the United States offers interesting possibilities.

Rates as low as $140 for a 13-day cruise on the motor yacht Stella Polaris have been announced for the voyages from Havre and Newcastle, England, to the North Cape this coming summer. The B. & N. Line have scheduled four two-weeks' cruises and one three-weeks' voyage, the latter including a visit to Spitzbergen.

The Furness Red Cross Line will operate the steamship Silvia in the St. Lawrence service again during the coming summer. She will make fortnightly cruises from Montreal, leaving on Saturdays, arriving Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday noon, and, after a few hours' stay, proceeding to St. Pierre de Miquelon, which is reached Wednesday morning, and St. Johns, Newfoundland, Thursday morning. After a two-days' layover at St. Johns, she returns via the same route, arriving Montreal Thursday morning. A nominal rate for the round trip is offered.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, April 7

President Van Buren, Dollar, on world service (westward); General Von Steuben, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen; Deutschland (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Transylvania, Cunard, on West Indies cruise.

Friday, April 8

American Trader, American Merchant, for London; Ile de France, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Olympic, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Westerland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Havre, Antwerp; Aurania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Roma, Italia, for Naples, Villefranche, Genoa; France, French, on West Indies cruise; Eastern Prince, Furness Prince, for east coast South America.

Saturday, April 9

Empress of Britain, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Adriatic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Carinthia, Cunard, for Galway, Cobh, Liverpool; Caledonia, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Santa Clara, Grace, for west coast South America.

Tuesday, April 12

Vulcania, Cosulich, for Mediterranean ports.

Wednesday, April 13

President Harding, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Bremen (12:30 a. m.), North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; Veendam, Holland-America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam.

FROM BOSTON

Wednesday, April 13

Vulcania, Cosulich, for Mediterranean ports.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, April 7

Ventura, Matson, for Auckland, Sydney; President Coolidge, Dollar, for New York, from Orient.

Friday, April 8

President McKinley, Dollar, for Orient, from New York.

Saturday, April 9

Shinyo Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient; Virginia, Panama Pacific, for New York.

Wednesday, April 13

Makura, Union of New Zealand, for Wellington, Sydney; Wilhelmina, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Friday, April 8

Ventura, Matson, for Auckland, Sydney.

Saturday, April 9

Calawali, Lasco, for Honolulu; President Coolidge, Dollar, for New York, from Orient.

Monday, April 11

Virginia, Panama Pacific, for New York.

FROM VANCOUVER

Thursday, April 7

Hikawa Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Saturday, April 9

Empress of Japan, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Friday, April 8

President Harding, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; New York, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Southern Prince, Furness Prince, from east coast South America.

Saturday, April 9

President Lincoln, Dollar, from Orient via California ports.

Sunday, April 10

Dresden, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Galway.

Monday, April 11

American Merchant, American Merchant, from London; Bremen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Conte Grande, Italia, from Genoa, Naples; Santa Ines, Grace, from west coast South America; California, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Santa Elisa, Grace, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Tuesday, April 12

President Garfield, Dollar, on world service (westward); Mauretania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Doric, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; American Legion, Munson, from east coast South America.

Wednesday, April 13

Antonia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway.

DUE BOSTON

Tuesday, April 12

Antonia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh, Galway.

DUE SAN FRANCISCO

Friday, April 8

Wilhelmina, Matson, from Honolulu; Makura, Union of New Zealand, from Sydney, Wellington.

Monday, April 11

Santa Cecilia, Grace, from New York.

Tuesday, April 12

President Monroe, Dollar, on world service (westward); Maui, Matson, from Honolulu.

Wednesday, April 13

Chichibu Maru, N. Y. K., from Orient.

DUE LOS ANGELES

Saturday, April 9

Santa Cecilia, Grace, from New York.

Sunday, April 10

President Monroe, Dollar, on world service (westward).

DUE VANCOUVER

Monday, April 11

Empress of Asia, Canadian Pacific, from Orient.

Two Big Groups Urge Arms Cuts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5 — Economic and financial reasons for substantial reduction in armaments were set forth in resolutions presented to Mr. Norman Davis, American delegate to the disarmament conference by a group of representatives of national organizations supporting definite action in Geneva. Mr. Davis sailed Friday to attend the reopening of the disarmament conference on April 11.

Among the resolutions presented to Mr. Davis at the state department, was one by the American Bankers' Association stating: "We heartily indorse attempts now being made by the governments of the earth to bring about effective world disarmament and the consequent reduction of the financial burdens imposed by competitive armies and navies."

Also presented was the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the National Grange which said: "Realizing that the money spent for armies and navies means less funds for the payment of reparations, your committee is of the opinion that reduction of world armaments is one good way to improve world finance and to advance world peace among the nations."

Bakers Offer Bread For Needy Relief

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5—From 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds of bread, unsold every week, have been pledged by the American Bakers' Association for relief of the needy through the American Red Cross.

Mr. Henry Stude, president of the association, announces that 90 per cent of the nation's bakers offer their services to the Red Cross for baking bread without profit. Wheat belonging to the United States Government now is being distributed by the Red Cross organization for this purpose.

Mr. Stude, in conference with Judge John Barton Payne, chairman of the Red Cross, expressed the belief that a large part of the demand for bread for relief purposes could be met by direct contributions by the bakers. But where supplies of unsold bread and bakery goods are insufficient to meet charitable needs, he said, bakers will convert into bread, at cost, such amounts of government relief flour as may be necessary to supply all relief needs.

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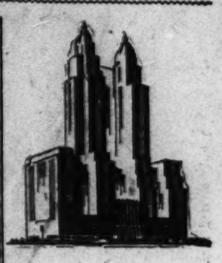

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PRICES DROP ABRUPTLY ON THIN MARKET

Rails Particularly Weak With Santa Fe Leading the Decline

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—For the fifth successive session the stock market today stubbornly persisted in its penetration of new low territory.

Rather than providing any sustained forward impetus, yesterday's late covering movement appeared merely to have weakened the market's technical position, and prices dropped rather precipitantly under comparatively light selling pressure. The market steadied a little after announcement of the Santa Fe dividend, but failed to develop much recuperative power.

Santa Fe tumbled 7¾ points to 53¾, the lowest since 1901, then rebounded more than 2.

The market slumped sharply to a weak closing, although volume was moderate. Absence of buying support was especially noticeable in rails and utilities. Norfolk & Western dropped more than half a dozen points, and Union Pacific was off 5.

American Telephone broke to a new low, off nearly 5 at the worst, while Allied Chemical, United States Steel, American Can, Eastman and Consolidated Gas lost 3 to 4. Peoples Gas tumbled 8.

Transactions approximated 1,400,000 shares.

Brokerage comment remained gloomy. In fact, gloom has grown so deep in Wall Street that at least one group of investment trusts has started to do a little cautious buying on the theory that pessimism has reached an unjustified extreme which would eventually necessitate a reaction.

Santa Fe's Dividend

Santa Fe's ordering of a quarterly dividend of $1, after paying $1.50 three months ago, and $2.50 previously, was not unexpected. The management announced, however, that further payments would depend upon improved earnings. In common with the majority of carriers, this company scarcely covered its fixed charges in the first two months of the year.

Advance estimates of the weekly freight car loadings report, to appear tomorrow, indicated a substantial reduction, canceling much of the improvement of the preceding two weeks.

The weekly consolidated condition statement of Federal Reserve member banks in leading cities was mildly encouraging in that it showed banks were continuing to invest in securities other than U. S. Governments once more. Investments of this character increased $25,000,000 for the week, the largest gain in some time. Commercial loans, however, continued to shrink, largely reflecting the small demand for commercial credit. A gain of $98,000,000 in demand deposits apparently reflected in part the piling up of funds in preparation for the month-end settlements.

Bonds Continue Lower

Secondary railroad bonds, after a firm opening today, again turned reactionary with the results that the general loan market continued its irregularly lower trend.

The discouraging performance of the carriers could not be attributed to any especial news developments. As a matter of fact, it had been expected the transportation group would move upward following reports from Washington yesterday that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would not permit any major receiverships.

A few of the high grade rail issues, such as Atchison 4s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Southern Railway 4s were inclined to hold their moderate rallies, but the majority slipped to lower levels. Nickel Plate 6s lost around 4 points and liens of Chicago & Northwestern, Baltimore & Ohio, Frisco, Illinois Central and Missouri Pacific weakened perceptibly.

There was a somewhat better feeling toward the utilities and industrials. Resistance was shown by loans of International Telephone, American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, Pacific Gas and Philadelphia Reading Coal & Iron. Kreuger & Toll and International Match 5s were somewhat heavy, as were liens of Armour & Co.

The United States Government section maintained a fairly firm position with fractional losses and gains about equally divided among the Libertys and Treasurys.

Foreign obligations were quiet. German Government 7s gained moderately, but the 5½s eased. The Australians and Austrians firmed and Japanese issues were steady.

The offering of $25,000,000 of 4¼ per cent collateral debentures of the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks was fully subscribed today by the public and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was not called upon to take any part of the issue.

DIVIDENDS

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company declared a dividend of $1 on the common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 6.

The Brown Shoe Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable May 2 to stock of record April 20.

New York Merchandise Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable May 2 to stock of record April 20.

General Foods Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable May 2 to stock of record April 15.

Melville Shoe Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common, placing the stock on a $1.60 annual basis, compared with $2 previously. Dividend is payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

Amerada Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable April 30 to stock of record April 15.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3.40 a share, payable May 2 to stock of record April 11.

United Piece Dye Works declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

Columbia Carbon Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable May 2 to stock of record April 15.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

Pamphlet report of Chesapeake & Ohio for 1931 shows net of $26,558,345 after charges, and sinking fund appropriations, equivalent, after dividends on 6½ per cent preferred, to $3.47 a share (par $25) on 7,652,651 shares of common, compared with $33,973,532, or $4.44 a share on 7,651,681 common shares, in 1930.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 5	Last Apr. 4
8¼	5		Abitibi pf	100	17	8¼	8¼	8½
24	17	1½	Abraham & Str	100	17	17	17	
98	93	7	Abraham & S pf	50	93	93	93	
3¾	3¾		Adams Express	1100	3½	3¾	3¾	3¾
3½	2¾		Advance Rumely	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
16½	9	1.80	Affiliated Prod	1500	10	9	9	9¼
62½	45¼	4½†	Air Reduction	4300	47¾	45¼	45½	47¾
2	1¼		Airway Elec App	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
16¾	11¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	4800	16	15½	15½	16¼
3¼	1¼		Albany PW Pap	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾
7¾	3½		Alleghany Corp	1300	3½	3½	3½	3¾
6½	2½		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	2½	2½	2½	2¾
37½	23¼	.60	Allegh pf ww XL	100	2½	2½	2½	3¾
13¾	9¾	.50	Allied Chem	12400	71¼	67½	68¼	71¾
10	7		Allis Chalmers	4300	7¾	6¾	6¾	7¾
14¾	12	1	Alpha Port Cem	700	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
18¼	11¾		Amerada	200	63½	61¾	61¾	63¾
47	39¼	3	Am Bank Note	400	13	13	13	13½
15½	10	1.60	Am Bank Note pf	600	12¼	11¾	11¾	13¼
90	73½	7	Am Brake S&F	100	34¼	30¾	30¾	40
73½	54½	5†	Am Brake S&F pf	200	10	10	10	10¼
13½	9¾		Am Can	50	76¾	76½	76½	80
39¾	25	7	Am Car & Fdry	32400	59	56¾	56¾	59½
6	3		Am Car & F pf	700	8½	5	5	5
37½	29	3†	Am Chain	20	23¼	23¼	23¼	25
11	6½		Am Chicle	100	4	4	4	3½
10½	4½		Am Com Alcohol	400	30	29	29	30
9¼	3¾		Am European	400	9	8¾	8¾	9½
33	10½		Am & For Pow	2400	3¾	4½	4½	4½
38½	12¾		Am & For Pow 6	100	12½	10½	10½	12¾
17¼	6		Am & For Pow 7	100	13¼	12¼	13¼	14½
6	4¾	1	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	5½	5½	5½	5¾
2½	1½		Am Hawaiian	700	16½	15	15	17½
37½	12	2	Am Hide & L	200	1½	1½	1½	
8½	5½		Am Ice	700	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
9½	5¼		Am International	1400	8¼	8	8	8¼
44¾	30¼	7	Am La France	200	½	½	½	
3½	2		Am La Fr pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
9½	5¼		Am Locomotive	10	2½	2½	2½	
44¾	30¼	7	Am Loco pf	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	6¼
6¾	3		Am Mach & Met	100	37	37	37	37½
19¼	15		Am Metal	400	2	2	2	2¼
6¾	4¾	1	Am Metal 6%		3½	3	3	3¾
58	31	6	Am Power & Lt	6700	7¾	6¼	6¾	8
49¾	24¾	.40	Am P&L 6% pf	700	21½	21	21	31
8½	4¾		Am Radiator	6200	5¼	26¼	26¼	26
124	100	7	Am Radiator pf	80	100	100	100	
13	7¾		Am Rolling Mill	600	7¾	7¾	7¾	8½
29½	21	3	Am Safety Razor	100	21	21	21	21¼
18¾	8½	.50	Am Ship & Com	100	3	3	3	3
85	51	7	Am Smelt & Ref	2300	9¾	8½	9	9¾
8¾	5		Am Smelt & R pf	1200	32	31	32	33
80	65	7	Am Steel Fdries	700	5¾	5	5	5½
39¼	15¼	4	Am Steel F pf	80	70	65	65	70
36¾	33½	2½†	Am Sugar Ref	400	16	15¼	15¼	16½
137¾	106¾	9	Am Stores	400	34	31¾	31¾	34
34½	21¼	3	Am Tel & Tel	39400	110¾	106¾	107¾	111¾
70	62½	6	Am Wat W&E	2100	22¼	21¼	22	24½
22	20	3	Am Wat pf 6	100	62¾	62¾	62¾	
5¾	3		Am WW&E pf	100	21	20	21	21½
30½	15½		Am Woolen	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	5
12¾	5		Am Woolen pf	2200	25¼	25	25	26
17½	12¾	2.40	Anaconda Cop	15700	5¾	5	5	5¾
12	8		Anchor Cap	100	11	11	11	11
44	32	7	Archer Daniels	100	13¾	13½	13½	13¾
2	1		Armour Del pf	100	8	8	8	
14¼	6¾		Armour Ill A	100	38	37½	37½	
8¼	4½		Armour Ill B	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
35	26	7	Armour Ill pf	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
94	13½		Asso Dry Goods	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
6	6¾	6	Asso Dry G 2pf	400	4	4	4	4
41½	6¾	5	Atchison T&SF	31500	56¼	53¾	53¾	61½
18	4		Atchison pf	100	66¼	66¼	66¼	72½
12¾	8¾	2	Atl Coast Line	200	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½
25½	15		Atl Refining	1400	10¾	10	10	10½
15½	5¾	4†	Atlas Powder	100	15½	15	15	16
3½	2½		Auburn Auto	12300	61	54¾	56	61½
			Austin Nichols	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
			Aviation Corp Del	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	3

—B—

8½	4		Baldwin Loco	400	4¾	4	4	4¾
28½	16		Baldwin Loco pf	10	16	16	16	16½
21¾	11½		Balt & Ohio	4200	11¼	10½	10½	11¾
41½	13¼		Balt & Ohio pf	400	14	13¼	13½	14½
79½	65	7	Bangor & Ar pf	50	65	65	65	
36	20	6½	Barker Bros pf	300	20	20	20	20
5¾	4		Barnsdall A	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
43¾	27	7½†	Beatrice Cream	400	4¼	4	4	4
44¾	38½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	1100	24¾	23¾	23¾	24¾
62¾	58	4.81	Belding Hem	100	38½	38½	38½	40
18¾	9¾	.60	Belg Nat Rys ppf	300	4	4	4	4
24¾	16½	2	Bendix Aviation	7300	8½	7¾	7¾	8½
24¾	15½		Best & Co	1400	17½	16½	16½	18
74	40¾	7	Bethlehem Steel	3700	16¾	16¼	16¼	17
61	55	7	Beth Steel pf	400	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
22¼	11		Bloomingdale pf	50	56	56	56	56
43½	24¾	3†	Bohn Alum & Br	1100	11½	11	11	11
12⅝	6¾		Borden	3400	36¾	35¾	36	37¼
11¾	7¾	1	Borg Warner	400	7¾	6¾	7	7¾
1	⅞		Briggs Mfg	1100	8¼	⅞	⅞	⅞
50¼	30¼	4	Brockway	100	½	½	½	½
57½	10½	8	Brooklyn Man T	4300	38	36¾	37	39
89½	72½	5	Brooklyn Q pf	400	74¾	73	73	74½
36	35¼	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	53½	51½	51½	
3	1¾		Brown Shoe	200	33½	33½	33½	34
2	1		Brunswick Balke	100	3	3	3	3
8¼	5½		Bruns Terminal	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2¾	1		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	6	6	6	6
7¾	3¾		Budd Mfg	700	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4½	2		Budd Wheel	400	2¼	2	2	2½
13	7¾	.80	Bullard	700	4¼	4	4	4¾
21¼	15¾	2½	Bulova Watch	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
65	50	7	Burroughs Add	400	17¼	17¼	17½	17½
1¼	⅛		Bush Terminal	200	8¾	7¾	8	8
19	10		Bush Term deb	10	52	52	52	
			Butte Cop & Zinc	200	½	½	½	½
			Byers	2200	10½	10	10	10½

—C—

11½	7¾		Calif Packing	700	8	7¾	7¾	8½
4	2¼		Calumet & Hecla	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
13½	8	1.20	Canada Dry	100	8½	8	8	
20⅝	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	3300	13¾	13¼	13¼	14¾
28¼	17	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	19½	19	19	
27¼	21½	3	Capital Admin pf	700	3	3	3	3
43¾	26½		Case Thresh	16400	31½	22	22	
78	41½		Case Thresh pf	10	50	49	49	51
7	1	1	Caterpillar Trac	400	7¾	7	7	7¾
27¾	7¾		Cavanagh D pf	30	15½	15½	15½	
3½	2¼		Celanese Corp	1200	3½	3	3	3½
12½	10¾	1½	Celotex Co	100	2½	2½	2½	3
6¼	4½		Central Aguirre	400	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	11¾
15	6¾	1*	Century Ribbon	100	4½	4½	4½	
3⅜	2		Cerro de Pasco	1200	15	14	14	15
7	4¾		Certain-Teed	100	2	2	2	
20⅜	9¼	3	Checker Cab Mfg	400	5¾	5¾	6	7½
31¼	16½	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1400	10	9¼	9¼	10
2	1		Ches & Ohio	6300	17	16½	16¾	17½
4¾	2¾		Chi & E Ill pf	900	1	1	1	1
15½	6¾		Chi & Gt West	700	3	2½	2½	2½
3¼	1¾		Chi & Gt W pf	1200	2½	2½	2½	2½
5¼	2⅜		Chi Mil & St P	100	2	2	2	2
12⅛	5¼		Chi Mil & St P pf	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	3⅛
6¾	2¾		Chi & N'western	1000	5¾	5¼	5¼	6
17⅞	4¾		Chi Pneu Tool	200	2½	2½	2½	3
16⅜	5½		Chi Pneu T pf	700	5¼	5	5	5
24½	7		Chi Rock Isl & P	400	6	6	6	6
27½	10½		Chi RI&P 6%	100	7½	7½	7½	8
14	10	2	Chi RI&P 7%	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10½
15¾	9¾	2	Chi Yellow Cab	100	11½	10¾	10¾	11¾
28½	24	3.60	Chrysler	16400	10½	9¾	9¾	10½
68	62	2½	City Ice & Fuel	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
65	62	5	City Investing	200	62	62	62	64
96	95		Cluett Pbdy pf	20	70	65	65	70
31½	24¾	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	700	25¾	25	25	25¼
95	87	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	89½	89½	89½	
10½	7		Collins & Aikman	400	7¾	7	7	7¾
12⅜	5½		Colonial Bea Oil	400	10	9½	10	10½
16⅛	9⅞	1½	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	
41⅜	27	3	Columbian Carb	6800	10½	9¾	10	10⅝
7⅞	6¼		Columbia Pic vtc	4800	29	27¼	28½	29
1	⅞	1	Comm Credit	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	
68⅞	56	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
26¼	19½	3	Comm Cred A	70	63½	62	62	64½
27⅛	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	400	23¾	23¾	23¾	
95	89	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	1600	17½	17	17	17½
10¼	6½	.60	Comm Solvents	40	9¼	9¼	9¼	
4	2	.30	Comwith & Co	1700	7	6½	6¾	7
68½	52	6	Comwith&S 6pf	12800	3½	3	3	
11	8	1	Congoleum Nairn	40	53½	52	52¼	54
53¾	23¾	2	Consol Film Ind	500	9	8¾	9	9
11¾	6¾	2	Consol Film I pf	300	2½	2½	2½	3
68⅜	53½	4	Consol Gas	900	8¾	7½	7½	8½
95	89	5	Consol Gas pf	22700	56	53½	54¾	56½
10⅞	8¼	1	Consol Laundries	300	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¾
7⅛	4¼		Consol Oil	400	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¾
11½	8	2	Consol Oil pf	4700	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
92	79	8	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	8	7½	8	8
1	⅝		Consol Textile	1900	1	¾	¾	¾
47¾	40	8	Consol Oil pf	100	87	87	87	89
41	31½	2½	Consol Baking B	500	8	8	8	8
4¾	3¼		Consol Baking pf	1400	40¾	40	40	40
25¼	18	2.40	Cont Can	4900	33	31½	31½	32
1¾	1		Cont Dia Fiber	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7	5¾		Cont Insurance	300	18	18	18	18¾
47¾	37	3	Cont Oil	300	1	1	1	1
4¾	2⅞		Corn Products	4100	6	5¾	5¾	6
22	19¼	1†	Coty	2100	38¼	37¾	37¾	39
19½	10¼		Cream of Wheat	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
15¾	11¾	1.20	Crex Carpet	700	21	20	21	21
2¼	1½		Crown Cork & S	200	17¼	16½	17½	16¾
23½	12½		Crown Zellerbach	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
40¾	27		Crucible Steel	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
8½	6		Crucible Steel pf	900	14½	12½	12½	14
35½	30	4	Cuban Am S pf	550	6	6	6	6
2¾	1		*Cudahy Packing	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	33
10	6¾		Curtiss-Wright	3900	1½	1¼	1¼	1
			Cutler Hammer	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾

—D—

			Davison Chem	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
89½	58	9	Del & Hudson	400	60¾	58	59	62
128¾	123¼		Del Lack & W	400	14½	13½	13½	14
9	3		Denver R G pf	400	2	2	2	
122	95	8	Detroit Edison	200	95½	95	95	
13¾	10¼	.80	Devoe & Rey A	200	10½	10¾	10½	10½
15½	12½	1	Diamond Match	200	13¾	13¾	12¾	13¾
24½	21¾	1½	Diamond M pf	100	27½	23¾	23¾	24
11¾	7½	1	Dome Mines	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15½
18	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	300	9¼	9	9	9
13¾	7¾	1	Douglas A	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
22	17¼	3½	Dresser A	100	2	2	2	2
12½	7	2	Dresser B	200	18	18	18	
59¾	42¼	4	Du Pont de Nem	17500	44	42½	42¾	44¾
105	98	6	Du Pont deb	300	101½	101	101	101¾
97	89	5	Duquesne Lt pf	50	92½	92½	92½	

—E—

87⅛	67½	5	Eastman Kodak	5100	69	67¾	68½	71¼
8	4¼	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	400	4½	4½	4½	4¾
22¾	17⅛	4	Elec Auto-Lite	2600	18¾	17½	17¾	19
3½	1¼		Elec Boat	400	1½	1½	1½	1½
6	2¾		Elec & Mus Ind	1400	3	2¾	2¾	3
15⅜	6½	1*	Elec Pow & Lt	9700	6¾	6½	6½	8¼
55½	26	7	Elec Pow & L pf	900	29¾	28	28	35
33¼	24	3	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	25	24¾	24¾	25
38½	25¾	3	Elec Sto Battery	100	24½	24¼	24¼	25
51	40½	8	Endicott Johnson	100	27½	27½	27½	27¾
61¾	42½	6	Engineers P S 5pf	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
19	17¼	2½	Engineers PS 6pf	100	46¼	46½	48½	
10	4½		Equitable Off Big	700	17½	17½	17½	17½
13½	7		Erie RR	1400	4¾	4	4½	4¾
			Erie RR 1pf	200	7	7	7	8

—F—

14	10⅜	.80	Fed Dept Stores	1400	11	10¾	10¾	
3¾	2		Fed Motor Tr	100	2	2	2	2
27⅝	19½	2.60	Fed Water Serv	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
8¾	4¼	.64	Fidelity Phe F In	700	20¼	19¼	19¼	20½
13⅝	11¼	1	*Firestone T & R	20	6¾	6½	6½	
59½	49½	6	Firestone T&R pf	1700	12	11¾	12	12¾
51	41½	2½	First Nat Stores	400	50	49½	49½	50
⅝	⅜		Fisk Rubber	1600	46	45	45	46
7½	4		Follansbee B	200	1	½	½	½
12	9¾		Foster Wheeler	200	4	4	4	4
21½	15½	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	700	6¾	5¾	6	6¾
5¾	2¾		Fox Film A	400	17¼	15¾	16	17¼
19½	15¼	2	Freeport Texas	1600	2¾	2¼	2¼	2¾
				700	16¼	15¾	15¾	16

—G—

3¾	2¼		Gen Am Inv	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾
35¾	25	4	Gen AmTnk Car	1300	25	25	25	28½
15½	8¼	1	Gen Asphalt	3400	9¾	8	8½	9¾
19⅝	11	2	Gen Baking	300	14¼	14¼	14¾	14¾
3½	1⅞		Gen Bronze	100	3	2	3	

—H—

70	65	7	Hahn Dept Sto	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1⅞	⅞		Hartman Corp B	60	65	65	65	65
95	88	7	Haynes Body	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
83	70	6	Hercules Powd pf	10	88	88	88	
83	70		Hersey Choc	400	71	70	70	71½
109¾	5		Hersey Choc pf	1100	70½	70	70	71
117½	9½	1	Hollander	800	5½	5	5	5½
130¼	110	7.80†	Holland Furnace	500	10	9½	10	10
24¾	16½		Homestake M	300	123	123	123	
5¼	3½		Houston Oil	300	18¼	17¾	17¾	18½
57½	53	4.20	Houston Oil new	2600	3¼	3	3	3½
16½	8¾	1	Household Fin pf	500	53¾	53½	53½	54
30¾	18	3½	Howe Sound	500	8¾	8¾	8¾	9¼
11¾	4¼		Hudson & Man	500	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
5¾	2		Hudson Motor	2200	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¾
			Hupp Motors	1200	2¼	2¼	2¼	3

—I—

18¼	9½		Ill Central	2100	11½	10½	10¾	11¾
27	10		Indian Motor	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
38⅜	23½	4	Indian Motor pf	100	11	11	11	11
30½	23¾	3	Indus Rayon	1000	24½	24½	24½	26¾
4½	2		Ingersoll-Rand	800	25	23¾	24	25
8	4½	.50	Inland Steel	700	16¼	16	16½	
14⅝	5½	.28	Inspiration Cop	200	2½	2	2	2
51	31½		Insurshare Del	200	6½	6	6½	6½
117	88½		Insurshare Md	100	3	3	3	
93	91½	2	Int Business M	1800	91½	88	88½	92½
21	24¾	1.80	Int Cement	200	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
108	95	7	Int Combustion	2400	¾	¾	¾	¾
7¼	2	2b	Int Combus pf	500	9	8	8	11
24½	14¼	2	Int Harvester	4600	18	18	18	20
87¼	71	5	Int Harvester pf	100	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
9	6		Int Hydro Elec	900	2½	2½	2½	3
4	2½		Int Match pf	100	6	6	6	6
9¼	6½		Int Mere Marine	1400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
21¾	11		Int Nickel	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	8⅛
9¾	6¼		Int Paper&Pow A	7800	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
2¾	1¼		Int Print Ink	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
44¾	36¼	3	Int Salt	100	15½	15	15	16
13¾	5		Int Shoe	800	15½	15	15	16
65	48¾	4	Int

SMALL ORDERS UPHOLD COTTON CLOTH MARKET

Buyers Continue Efforts to Break Prices With Small Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 5—There was slightly more inquiry for goods in the primary cotton cloth market last week. Most buyers continue their efforts to break prices with very small success.

Most of the orders are for lots of less than 100,000 yards, and second-hands supplied about half of the wanted goods. Mills continue to hold their prices firm with an occasional instance of some mill accepting the second-hand figure.

There was one large bid for about 1,250,000 yards made up of three print cloth constructions which hung in the market for several days in efforts to shade prices. The requirement was said to be for 700,000 yards of 64x60s 5.35-yard and the balance about equally divided between 38½-inch 60x48s 6.25-yard and 39-inch 68x72s 4.75-yard.

It was finally billed in part by second-hands and part by mills. While some mills accepted second-hand prices, others obtained the full market price. This was quoted as a notable illustration of firmness of the market, since no mill could be induced to take the whole order at the lower prices.

Suggest Mills Close

It is suggested that mills close down completely for two weeks during the present month, in addition to the reduced production now operating or else close for one week a month for several months. They are urging prompt action by the mills which they claim is the only way to save the market from the worst decline yet experienced.

The only alternative is a revival of retail buying on a large scale, which is hoped for, but scarcely expected. Retailers have such meager stocks that any public buying is bound to produce a squeeze for goods as converters also refuse to carry sufficient goods to meet even a fair demand. They continue to decline to anticipate their wants, although they express expectations of sizable volume business.

This attitude is what now sustains the market. It results in a large volume of small orders for quick delivery. They decline to place orders for their expected future needs. It is said that this is partly due to the credit situation, which is very much curtailed.

Wide Sheetings Active

One bright development was published last week at a meeting held March 31 of executives of mills making wide sheetings. It was disclosed that sales of wide sheetings for the first 10 weeks of this year were larger than for the like period in the preceding four years and 45 per cent above the average for that period. Stocks on hand after deducting unfilled orders were shown to be 29 per cent less than in 1931 and 22 per cent less than in 1930.

In view of the steady demand for these goods and the conservative operating schedules of the mills concerned, it is felt that this section of the industry is in a very favorable position for good merchandising. They expect to profit by the national cotton week when many merchants feature the numerous uses of cotton in the household.

The 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard print cloths sold by mills at 3¾c with second hands and occasional mills accepting 3⅝c. The 38½-inch 60x48s 6.25-yard brought 3 5-16-⅜c and the 39-inch 68x72s 4.75 4½c.

In sheetings the bag trade did more buying than for some time past and took a fair sized volume of various constructions generally at the lower of the quoted prices. The 36-inch 48 squares 5.00-yard sold at 3¼-⅜c and the 48x40s 5.50-yard at 3c to 3⅛c. The 36-inch 40x40s 6.15-yard fell to 2⅞c and 2⅞c and the 37-inch 48 squares 4.00-yard to 4c and 4⅛c.

Drills were firm on moderate sales. Notice was served of advances expected next week. The 37-inch 2.35-yard sold at 5⅜@7⅛c and the 3.95-yard at 4c. Pajama checks were steady but osnaburgs eased slightly. The 30-inch 7 ounce goods fell from 4⅞@5⅛c to 4⅞@5c and the 30-inch 2.85-yard from 4¼ to 4c.

Carded Broadcloths Weak

Carded broadcloths were weak. During the strong demand for these goods in January many mills switched from the construction of other goods to broadcloths with the result that the market is now over stocked with them.

The 38-inch 90x60s 4.32-yard fell from 5¼c to 5c and the 37-inch 100x60s 4.10-yard from 5⅜-½c to 5¼c, but the 36 ½-inch 80x60s 5.00-yard rose from 4⅛ to 4¼c. Other constructions were unchanged.

In the fine and fancy goods division there was a fairly steady flow of relatively small orders for a wide variety of constructions. The hand to mouth buying policy still prevails. Retailers reorder goods that take the popular fancy but only in small lots. Converters and wholesalers bunch their orders and buy only enough gray goods to keep their small stocks intact.

The movement to create new constructions of rough rayon crêpes for fall dress goods has developed into demands by a number of converters for the mills to produce special constructions for the converters exclusive use. While mills enjoy these orders they find it curtails the sale of their own exclusive designs to the general trade.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, April 5—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	April 5	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	6.71⅝	8.68⅝	8.81⅝
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.48⅞	.48¾	.78
Oats, No. 2 white	.35½	.33¾	.41
Flour	4.40	4.00	4.55
Beef, family	13.25	13.87	17.75
Pork	16.50	17.50	26.50
Lard	.0515	.0540	.0965
Cotton, mid-up	.0630	.0630	.1055
Zinc	.0280	.0280	.0395
Iron	15.64	15.64	17.76
Steel, bil Pitt	27.00	27.00	30.00
Copper	.06	.06	.09¾
Tin	.1960	.2225	.2630
Rubber	.02⅛	.04⅛	.0687½
Sugar	.0400	.0400	.0450
Lead	.0300	.0300	.0450
Print cloth	.02¾	.02¾	.0450

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	18	17
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	17⅜	16⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	17⅜	16⅛
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	78¼	78¼
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	27¾	26⅝
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	85	85
Amer Inter 5½s '49	66½	66
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	3¼	2
Amer Smelting 5s '47	80	80
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	101	101
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	97⅛	97¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	97⅛	97⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	102¾	102¼
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	70	70
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	91¼	90
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	70	70
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	28½	26½
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	5¾	5½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	74¾	74½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	86	85½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	78	77⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s 95	83½	83
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	84½	83
Atch T&SF P L 5s '48	82	82
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	57	57
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	38	38
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	92½	92⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	77⅝	75
Balt&Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	53	53
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	67	64
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	38	35½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	83	83
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	88¾	86½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	51	51
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	54	53
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	102½	102⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	102	102
Beth Steel purmon 5s '36	94	93
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	14⅝	14
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102⅞	102⅜
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	84½	84¼
Bklyn Queens Sun 5s '41	57	57
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	93¾	92
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	95½	95⅛
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	82½	82
By Products Coke 5½s '45	50	50
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	101¼	101¼
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	76½	76⅛
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	75	75
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	80¼	80
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	79½	79⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	79¼	79¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	79¾	79¾
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	83	82½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	86	86
Can North deb 6½s '45	100	99¾
Can North deb 7s '40	97½	97¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	60	59¾
Can Pacific 5s '44	75	75
Can Pacific 5s '54	75	75
Cen RR NJ 5s '87	85½	84
Certainteed 5½s '48	33¼	32½
Ches Corp 5s '47	50	49
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	85¾	83½
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	70	70
Chicago B & Q gen 4 '58	84	84
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	10	10
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	44½	42
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	35½	35½
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	65	65
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	6	5¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	29	28½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	29¾	29¼
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	21	19
Chicago & Nw 4½s	30	30
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	30	30
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	77¾	77¼
Chicago Railway 5s '27	40	40
Chicago RI@P rfg 4s '34	45	40½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	35	33¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	24¼	22½
Chicago StL Nor 6s '53	72	72
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	75	75
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	110¼	110¼
Chicago & D Indiana 4s '52	67¾	67¼
Childs Co 5s '43	21¼	21¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	56¼	55
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	86	86
Cin Unit 5s	97½	96¾
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	77½	75
Colonial Oil 6s '38	34¾	34¾
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	84	84
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	70	70
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	89½	89½
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	90	89
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	87¾	87¼
Con Gas 4½s '51	93½	93
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '4	104	103⅜
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	55½	55½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	32	32
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	79	78½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	88	88
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	18	18
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101	100⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '49	98½	98½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	75¾	75
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	86½	86
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	95⅞	95¾
East Tenn Va & Ga RR	74	74
Erie RR ref 5s '67	28	25
Erie AA gen lien	40	39
Erie RR gen 5s '75	27½	24½
Fal Metal 7s '34	75	75
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	52½	52⅛
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	76	76
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	94½	94⅛
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	45	45
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101	101
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	50	50
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	4	4
Goodrich 6s '45	44¾	41
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	76⅝	76¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	71	71
Gould Coupler 6s '40	24	24
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	95	95
Grand Tr Ry Can 7s '40	97¾	97¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	83¼	83
Hackensack Water Co 4s	85¼	85¼
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	53¾	53½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	79½	79½
Humbel Oil 5s '37	99	98¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅜	100⅜
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101½	101¼
Ill Central 4s '53	41¼	41¼
Ill Central 4¾s '66	35	34
Ill Central CStLNO 5s A '63	39	39
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97⅝	97
Inland Steel 4½s M '81	75½	75½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	40¼	40
Inter Match 5s cv rets '41	19¼	18½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	18	17½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	51½	51¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	51⅜	51¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	31	30
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	69¾	69⅛
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	57	56½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	30	30
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	48½	48⅛
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	49¾	48
Int Paper 6s '55	27	27
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	28	27⅝
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '53	28	27⅝
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	34¾	34¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	33	32
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	50	50
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	62	61½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	92¾	92¾
Kan City P & L 4½s B	94½	94½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	57¾	57¼
Kan City Term 4½s '60	82½	82
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	78	78
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	50	49
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	102	102
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	46½	46⅛
Lack Steel con 5s '50	88	87½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	92½	92¼
L'Autaro 8s '54	7¼	6¾
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	40	36
Loew's Inc 6s '41	77¼	77¼
Long Island rfg 4s '49	82	82
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	38	38
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	96½	96¼
L&N uni 4s '40	83	83
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	34⅜	33
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	88	88
Metro Water 5½s '50	45⅝	45⅝
Mich Cen 3½s '52	71	71
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	93½	93½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	73½	73½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	20¾	18
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	36	35¼
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	37½	34½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	37½	37½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	35	35
Mo Pac 5s I '81	37½	35½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	20	17½
Mobile & O montl 5s '47	15	14½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	88⅞	88⅞
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	72	72
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	79¼	79¼
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	45	44½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	91½	90⅝
Nat Steel 5s	75	75
Newberry 5½s	74	73½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	95¾	95¾
New Eng T&T 5s '52	101¼	101⅜
N J Pow & Lt 4½s	90	90
N O T & M 5s B '54	24¼	24¼
N O Term 4s	65	65
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	85½	85½
NY Chi & StL 4½s rfg 5s 2013	65	63
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	87	87
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	23½	21
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	24	22
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	40¼	36
NY Edison 5s '44	101	99¾
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	109¾	109¼
NY GELH&P mtg 4s '49	92½	91½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	103¼	103
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	83¼	83½
NY & Rich Gas 6s '51	93¾	93½
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	95½	95
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	102	101
NY Steam 5½s	94	94
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99¾	99¾
Niag Share 5½s '50	65	65
Norf & W con 4s '96	87½	87½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	19	19
North Am Co 5s '61	77	76½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	76¾	76⅝
Nor Pacific 5s reg	89	89
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	70	70
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	66¼	66
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	76	75¾
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	94	94
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	91¾	91¾
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	78	76
Otis Steel 6s '41	33	29½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	98¾	98½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101¼	101⅛
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	100½	100⅛
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	45	45
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	83¾	83½
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	87	87
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	94	94
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	93	93
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	75½	75
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	70½	70½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	81½	81¼
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	99¾	98¾
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	95½	95
Pere Marquette 5s '56	48	48
Philadelphia Co 5s '47	78½	78½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	86⅛	86⅛
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	66	66
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	36½	34¾
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	80	80
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	47¾	47
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	31	29
Pub Ser E&G 4½s '67	94	93½
Pub Ser E&G 4½s 1970	94⅞	94⅞
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	78	75
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	40	40
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 ct	13½	13½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	50⅛	50⅛
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	38	38⅛
St Louis IM&S 4s R&O div '33	58	56
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	20¼	19
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	17	14½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	25	24½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	65	61¼
StP M&M con 4s '33	99¾	99¾
Seabd A L 4s ct	4	4
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B '35	1⅜	1⅜
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A ct	2	2
Shell Pipe 5s '52	62½	62
Shell Union 5s '47	60⅜	60
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	60¾	60¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	86⅝	86⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	89⅝	89⅝
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97	97
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	93	93
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	57½	57½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101¼	100⅞
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	56	55
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	56½	53
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	51½	50
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	36½	35¼
Southern Ry gen 5s '56	44⅝	44⅜
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	46	46
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	100½	100½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101	100¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	75¾	75¾
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	64½	64¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	29	28
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	63	63
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101	101
Union El L & P5½s '54	99½	99½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	89½	88⅞
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	75	74¾
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	33½	33½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	34¼	33½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	70	70
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	80	80
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	24½	22
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	25	25
Vanadium 5s '41	40	40
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	99¾	99¾
Wabash RR 5s D '80	6½	6
Walworth 6s '45	17	17
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	22	22
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	100¼	100¼
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	100¼	100
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100¼	100¼
West Shore 4s 2361	65	65
Western Electric 5s '44	98	96½
Western Maryland 4s '52	53¼	53¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	57	57
Western Pr Co Pa 5½s '31	96¼	96¼
Western Union R E 4½s '50	61	61
Western Union 5s '51	58⅛	58
Western Union 6½s '36	81¼	81
Western Union 5s '60	57⅛	57
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	2	2
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	68	66¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	66	64

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Apr 5	Apr 4
3½s '47	100.1	100	100.1	100.1	
1st 4¼s '47	100.22	100.7	100.8	100.8	
4th 4¼s '38	100.22	100.19	100.22	100.21	
U S 2¾s '47 reg	94	94	94	100.00	
US 3s '55	89.2	89	89.2	89.00	
US 3½s '49	91.1	91	91	90.31	
US 3¾s '43-Mar	94.30	94.22	94.22	94.26	
US 3¾s '43 June	94.31	94.26	94.31	95.00	
US 3¾s '47	94.13	94.8	94.10	94.10	
US 4s '54	100.8	100.6	100.6	100.6	
US 4¼s '52	103	102.28	102.31	102.31	

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	33¼	33	
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	50	48	
Antioquia 1st 7s '57		8¾	8¾
Antioquia 7s A '45		8½	8½
Antioquia 7s D '45	8	8	
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	48¼	48¼	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	55⅛	55⅛	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	55⅛	55⅛	
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	55½	55½	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	54⅞	55½	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	55½	55½	
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	55½	55¼	
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	55½	55½	
Australia 4½s '56	55½	55	
Australia 5s '55	60½	60	
Australia 5s '57	60¾	60	
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	51½	50	
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	89	88⅞	
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	28¾	28½	
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	38	38	
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	35⅛	35⅛	
Belgium (King) 6s '55	85	84½	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	93½	92⅝	
Belgium (King) 7s '55	98½	98½	
Belgium (King) 7s '56	99	99	
Berlin (City) 6s '58	21½	21½	
Berlin Elec 4½s '51	32½	32	
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	31½	31⅛	
Berlin Elec 6s '55	28¾	28¾	
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	23½	23½	
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	102¼	102¼	
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	21½	21½	
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	22½	22½	
Bremen 7s '35	38½	38½	
Budapest (City) 6s '62	22	22	
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	30¼	30¼	
Bulgaria 7s '67	20	19¾	
Bulgaria 7½s '68	29	28½	
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	93	93	
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	93½	93½	
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	26½	26½	
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	11	11	
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	13½	13	
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	11	11	
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	13	13	
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	11¾	11½	
Chilean Loan 7s '60	8¾	8⅝	
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	29	28	
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	29	29	
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	19	19	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	20	20	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	22½	22½	
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	68⅝	68⅝	
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	35	35	
Cuba (Rep) 5s (?04) '44	91	91	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	75	75	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	37½	37½	
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	7½	7½	
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	95¾	95¾	
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	95⅞	95⅞	
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	81¼	81¼	
Denmark (King) 6s '42	86¾	86¼	
Duke Price Power 6s '66	70	67	
Estonia Bank 7s '67	35½	35½	
Fremerican Dev 7½s '42	83½	83½	
French (Rep) 7s '49	115½	115	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	117	117	
German 7s '49	60½	60½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	35¼	35¼	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	33½	33	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	34½	33½	
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	31	31	
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	32½	32½	
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	38	37¾	
Good Hope I&S&W 7s '45	26¾	26¾	
Greek 6s '68	26	26	
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	66	66	
Hansa 6s '39 ww	13⅝	13½	
Helsingfors 6½s '60	49¼	49	
Hungary LLd Mtg 7½s B '61	20¾	20¾	
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	71¼	71¼	
Italy (King) 7s '51	89	88	
Jap (Im Gov) 7s '65	58¾	58½	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	68	68	
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	36½	36½	
Krueger & Otl 5s '59	15½	15	
Lyons (City) 6s '34	102	102	
Milan (City) 6½s '52	65¾	65¼	
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	10	8	
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	10	10	
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	81¼	80⅞	
New South Wales 5s '58	53	51½	
North German Lloyd 6s '47	26	26	
Norway (King) 5½s '65	75⅛	75⅛	
Norway (King) 6s '43	81	81	
Norwegian El 5½s '57	60	60	
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	54½	54½	
Oslo (City) 6s '55	70	70	
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	100⅞	100⅞	
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	96⅞	96½	
Paulista Ry 7s '42	63½	63½	
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	5½	5½	
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	56¼	56¼	
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	60	59½	
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	8	8	
Prussia 6½s '51	26¾	26¼	
Prussia 6s '52	25¼	25	
Rhine-Westphalia 7s '50	40½	40½	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	30¼	30¼	
Rhinelbe 7s '46	25	23	
Ruhr '48	22¼	22¼	
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	10	10	
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	12⅝	12	
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	7	7	
Rio D-L Pr Bul (State) 8s '46	13	13	
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	68	68	
Roumania 7s '59	45	45	
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	48	48	
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	40	40	
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '68	10	10	
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	80½	60	
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	38½	38½	
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	18	18	
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	27	27	
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	38	38	
Siemens 6½s '51	42	42	
Soissons (City) 6s '36	101½	101½	
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	36½	36½	
Sydney 5½s '55	43	43	
Swiss Government 5½s '46	102¾	102¾	
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	50	50	
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	98¼	98¼	
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	51½	51½	
Trondhjem 5½s '57	55	55	
Tyrol 7s '52	47	47	
Tyrol 7½s '35	52	52	
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	62¼	62	
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	100	99¾	
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	15	15	
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	17¼	17¼	
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '64	29	28	
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	43¾	43⅜	
Vienna 6s '52	60	58¾	
Wirttemberg 7s '56	31½	31½	

SAFEWAY STORES, INCORPORATED

Consolidated sales of Safeway Stores, Inc., system for the four weeks ended March 26, 1932, based on continuing stores, are reported at $18,875,088, compared with $18,136,801 in the previous four weeks' period ended Feb. 27, an increase of 2.45 per cent.

Many Plants Call Men Back to Work

INSTANCES of increased activity in different industries in widely separated parts of the East give evidence of greater employment. In Pennsylvania, the Mather Collieries' Mather plant at Pittsburgh has gone on a five-day-week basis, compared with three days heretofore, and coal production has been raised to 50,000 tons for the month. At Youngstown, Ohio, the Newcastle Mining & Clay Products Company has just started work on an order for 3,

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Gotham Gold Stripe Hose
In fine Sheer Chiffon Weight or Heavier Service Weight are
Only $1.00 a pair
MAIN FLOOR

WILLIAM MARTIN FUEL COMPANY
It is not what you pay but what you get for what you pay.
ANTHRACITE COKE — BITUMINOUS FUEL OIL
Fuel perfection for your selection.
Phone Met. One-One-One 737 Richmond St.

OTTAWA

PRODUCERS DAIRY
MILK CREAM ICE CREAM BUTTER
Phone Queen 630

Fisher The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 Sparks Street

Bryson-Graham Limited
Ottawa's Favorite Department Store
Established 1870
Phone Q. 3600

B. G. Crabtree Ltd.
GROCERS
333 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA
Foreign and Domestic Table Delicacies

INSURANCE — GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 OTTAWA — Limited Q 500

MIRBACH'S
Hairdressing and Hair Goods
Permanent Waving
239 SLATER STREET Tel. Queen 3138

DEVLINS
The Great Forward Specialty Shop of Eastern Canada
MEN'S APPAREL — FURS — WOMEN'S IMPORTS

STEWART & CO.
FINE FURNITURE and ANTIQUES
Established 1897

There is only one way of removing all soot and dirt, that is by having your furnace cleaned with our Electric Vacuum Machine.
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
QUEEN 6800 — 234 BANK STREET

TORONTO

The Stoodleigh Cafeterias
Famous for Fine Food
TORONTO

DOAN
COAL CO., Limited
FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
LL. 3131 — CITY WIDE DELIVERY

W. H. SALT
Butcher and Grocer
872 KINGSTON ROAD
Phone HOWARD 2283

RICHARD HONEYFORD
Barrister, Solicitor
Notary Public
631 Confederation Life Building
12 RICHMOND STREET EAST
Phone El. 3836

W. M. MORROW
Successor to
MISS D. WAINWRIGHT
Public Stenographer
All kinds of typewriting and mail advertising work accurately and neatly taken care of
503 Royal Bank Bldg. Tel. ELgin 9965

W. H. PARKER
JEWELER
Tavannes Watches and Other Suitable Gifts
4 BLOOR WEST Phone Kingsdale 1862

The Kitchen Cupboard
HOME COOKING
Orders Taken for Sandwiches and Afternoon Tea Cakes. Try our special Meat Pies
1371 YONGE STREET Kingsdale 5975

Maxton
Hairdressing Salon
100 Avenue Road Mi. 1979
Operated by
Mr. A. J. Stone of London, Eng., and Toronto
G. J. KARRYS, Prop.

Varsity Tea Rooms
LUNCHES and LIGHT LUNCHES at ALL HOURS
We serve Campbell's Philadelphia Pepper Pot
328 Bloor St. West Randolph 6134

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Mrs. Mary MacPherson Corset Shop
Formerly with
HOLT RENFREW and Co. Limited
229 YONGE STREET at SHUTER, TORONTO
Room 304 and 305 Elgin 0867

SPLAN and SPLAN GARAGE
Johns-Manville
Master Brake Service
Kwikway Valve Correction
The Most Modern and Scientific Method of Valve Correction of all Motor Cars
Modern Equipment Service and Satisfaction
10-12 Terauley Street El. 2550
Nights and Holidays: Ra. 6850

SERVICE that satisfies, be it damp wash or fully finished work, is produced in our up-to-date, scientifically controlled plant.
PHONE LLoydbrook 2161
SEMI-FINISHED
TORONTO WET WASH LAUNDRY Ltd.
175 OSSINGTON AVENUE

West Toronto Music Co.
E. D. LOTT, Mgr.
RADIOS
REFRIGERATION PIANOS
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES
Terms to Suit Purchasers with No-Interest Plan
2989 DUNDAS ST. W. Ju. 2434
Open Evenings

Dunfield's
Society Brand Clothes
Haberdashery
102 YONGE ST., TORONTO

INSTRUCTION in MUSIC
MAUD GORDON, L. T. C. M.
Toronto Conservatory of Music
Classes and Individual Lessons in Ear and Rhythmic Training, Elementary Theory, and Pianoforte Playing.
Conservatory's Academy Studios
12 Spadina Road, Kingsdale 6121
Residence: 18 LaPlaza, Charles St. East Midway 5286

ONCE A CUSTOMER, ALWAYS A FRIEND
Carlton Milk
Milk from "Selected Farms"
TORONTO LLoydbrook *1131

CHISHOLMS
QUALITY SHOES
Correctly Fitted by X-Ray
2866 DUNDAS ST. W. JU. 8567
2282 BLOOR ST. W. LY. 1967

R. S. PETERSON
Groceries, Fruit
Provisions
99 SPENCER AVE.
at KING ST. W.
Phone Lakeside 0686

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS — PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Elgin 5309
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto

All kinds of Printing and yet only one kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY PRINTERS
Commercial and Society
89 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

G. S. BEER
Foxes
in all shades
Storage and Repairs on Fur Coats
Order Your Fur Coat Now
Kenwood 7378 1161 St. Clair Ave. W.

J. A. CRAIG
Electrician
Installations and Repairs
Office—Home—Factory
Hill 8232 5 FOLLIS AVE.

SCRANTON COAL COMPANY
Better Coal with Better Service
2251 Gerrard St. E. Phone Grover 1117

WINDSOR

INSIST ON
Walkerside DAIRY LIMITED
PRODUCTS

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

COAL—COKE—FUEL OIL
The ELIAS ROGERS Company Limited
CAN. CEMENT BUILDING

GEO. K. SCHILLER, REG.
Landscape Architect and Gardener
NURSERY:
380 Lafleur Avenue
VILLE LA SALLE, QUE. Ph. WAlnut 4432

Local Classified Advertising
Other Than United States and Canada

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SMALL HOTELS AND PENSIONS IN EUROPE

CHANNEL ISLANDS

CHANNEL ISLANDS
GUERNSEY
Home Comforts, near Excellent Golf Links
Terms 2½ Guineas
Mrs Ross, Schiler Villa, Vale Guernsey

JERSEY, C. I.—Pension Beaulieu, Parade Rd., St. Heller; near sea & town; comfortable, quiet; separate tables; 2½ to 3 guineas. MRS. C. NUGENT.

ENGLAND

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, BOLEBROKE PRIVATE HOTEL, Cantelupe Road—Moderate bed-sitting rooms from 2½ guineas; good catering; opposite Christian Science church. Phone 638.

BOURNEMOUTH
CLARENDON MANSIONS
Private Hotel Near West Station.
Moderate terms. Comfortable and under personal supervision of Proprietress.
TELEPHONE 928

BOURNEMOUTH, QUORN HALL, Richmond Gardens (Private Hotel) — Secluded garden, tennis; central; excellent cuisine; hot & cold water, gas & electric fires; personal supervision MR. & MRS. NORMAN TAYLOR. Tel. 1980.

BOURNEMOUTH, GLENCAIRN MANOR Manor Rd —Modernized, refurnished, hot & cold water, gas fires all bedrooms; 1 minute sea; terms 2½-4½ gns. Phone 1693. Grams "Premier." Props.: MR. & MRS. J. F. HOUGH.

BOURNEMOUTH, COTFORD HALL, Knyveton Rd.—Delightful situation in own grounds; close sea; hospitality, comfort the keynote of the establishment; personal supervision in every department; separate liberal tables; excellent fare, hot & cold running water, gas or electricity, fires in all bedrooms; public rooms exceptionally well warmed; garage 6 cars; terms moderate.

BOURNEMOUTH Phone 886
"WIMBLEDON HALL," ABBEY ROAD
THE "IDEAL HOME" for THE WINTER
Only 8 minutes' walk from new church & sea, modern equipment, every convenience, hot & cold running water; reduced rates for winter & spring; readers of this paper welcomed. S. M. HORSPOOL.

BOURNEMOUTH, Sandykeld Hall, Manor Road—Pleasantly situated in own grounds near sea, only 2 minutes from new church; hot & cold running water & gas fires in all rooms; garage; central heating; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns.; tariff.

BOURNEMOUTH, Tower House, West Cliff Gardens—Pension & private rooms; south aspect; sea views; bedroom gas fires, billiards; write tariff. Props. MR. & MRS. C. S. LAW.

BOURNEMOUTH, SOMERSET HOUSE HOTEL, DURLEY CHINE RD.—Close sea; tennis; beautiful gardens; south aspect; bedrooms gas fires; tariff. Props.; MR & MRS. O. TAYLOR.

BOURNEMOUTH, Crag Hall Pension—Finest position; terms inclusive. Illustrated tariff from EGERTON HINE, Proprietor. Cable "Cragged," Bournemouth. Phone No. 289.

BOURNEMOUTH (near) Burnbrae Guest House—Christian Scientists preferred; near buses & golf links; garage, tennis, beach hut. Mr. & Mrs. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset.

BOURNEMOUTH, STAFFIELD HOUSE, Westcliff Rd.—Nr. sea; south aspect; bedroom gas fires. Props.: MR. & MRS. TURVER.

BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot & cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611.

CHESTER, Windsor Hotel, City Road, near L. M. S. & G. W. station; comfortable temperance hotel, near centre of city; personal supervision; terms moderate. Proprietress, MRS. STONELY, Tel. 416.

CRANFORD HOTEL
LONDON ROAD, BROMLEY, KENT
Tel Ravensbourne 0273 — Proprietress M. Evans
Double room 5 & 6 guineas — Single room 2 & 3 guineas

Cumberland House Hotel
51 & 53 Earls Court Square, London, S. W. 5
Pleasantly situated, comfortable, convenient, good food, hot & cold water; bed & breakfast 6/6; per day 10/6; residents from 2½ gns.; magnificent public rooms, billiards; readers of this paper welcome. Phone Flaxman 0830. Write for tariff.

DAWLISH
GRAND HOTEL (AA. R. A. C.)
First Class Family Hotel. Moderate Terms. Under personal supervision of the Proprietor and his wife. For tariff apply F. HUGHES.

EASTBOURNE — Sandhurst Private Hotel, Grand Parade; ideal position, facing sea; hot & cold water in all bedrooms, also gas or electric fires; central heating. Tel. 797. Terms from 3 guineas.

HANTS, Knellwood House, Farnborough — First-class private hotel in beautiful grounds; near Aldershot. Apply MISS ST. JOHN or manageress.

HINDHEAD, Punchbowl Inn (Temperance)—Good centre motoring; golf; walking; high altitude, bracing; easy distance London weekends; terms moderate.

KERRISDALE PRIVATE HOTEL
Under New Management
4 & 6 Trebovir Rd., S. W. 5, London
Near Earls Court Station
Inclusive terms from 3 gns. a week, 10/6 a day
Tel. (Office) Frobisher 2564
(Visitors) Frobisher 2563

LAKELAND—Beautiful Buttermere; Victoria family hotel; largest and most modern; 4 and 4½ guineas.

Leinster Court Hotel
LONDON - ENGLAND
Situated within a minute's walk of Kensington Gardens in one of London's most desirable residential quarters. Running water and gas fires in bedrooms. Private suites. Excellent cuisine. Under the personal supervision of a resident Proprietor. Electric Lift. Central Heating. Single rooms from 3½ guineas per week inclusive.
LEINSTER GDNS.
HYDE PARK, W. 2

LIVERPOOL— Antrim Private Hotel 73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom.
JACK MONTGOMERY Phone 5239

LONDON:
NEAR CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH
DEILDRE HOTEL
An ideal home, perfectly appointed, quiet; excellent food & service; very convenient to all parts; terms from 6 gns.-8 gns. double, 3 gns.-3½ gns. single. 34 Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W 2.

LONDON, 34 Southwick Street, W. 2. Tel. 2364 Paddington; Grams "HEMMITED London"—Room, breakfast, bath, 6/- one night, 11/- 2 nights, 35/- week; hot & cold basins all rooms; dinner 2/6 (optional); 1 penny bus from Selfridges.

LONDON—Paying guests; charming position, easy access City & West End; quiet, real home comforts; good food; nice garden. MRS. BRADFORD, 11 Cambalt Road, Putney Hill, S. W. 15. Phone: Putney 3906.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, constant hot water; single from 45/-, double 4 gns. Resident proprietor.

FRANCE

MENTON-Garavan (French Riviera), Pension Villa Laurenti, by the sea—Comfortable, modern; good cooking; garden; 30 and 35 frs., all included.

GERMANY

BERLIN—HOTEL PREUSSISCHER HOF
Propr. B. Ulbricht, Stresemann Str. 88
Anhalter Station Every convenience.
DRESDEN im Zentrum
Hotel DREI RABEN
Tel. 20070/21738

HOLLAND

The Hague, Holland
CLUBGEBOUW VOOR VROUWEN (Lyceum)
Lange Vyverberg 7 Tel. 110476
Rooms with breakfast from 4/2
Tea Salon
Connected with 33 Lyceums

ITALY

NAPLES, Pension Maurice on the sea—Running water, central heating, elevator; rates from 40 to 50 lire inclusive.

PENSIONE CASELLI, 12B Lung'Arno Amerigo Vespucci, Florence—Enchanting position, all modern comforts, moderate price, excellent cuisine.

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW—Grosvenor Private Hotel; botanic gardens; hot & cold water in all bedrooms; terms moderate. Tel. Western 2796. (A.A.)

SWITZERLAND

GRINDELWALD
SANS-SOUCI HOTEL
Good Family hotel. Splendid position. Running water in every room. Terms from Frs. 11.-
Prop., A. STAUB

HOTEL REGIS
CLARENS-MONTREUX
Excellent Family Hotel
Splendid Situation Facing the Lake of Geneva
Incl. terms from 9-12 fr.

INTERLAKEN
HOTEL MERKUR
Restaurant Hänny
Well-known house with large dining terrace. Opposite main station & Steamboat landing. Lake of Thoune. Running water. Moderate terms.

LAUSANNE
PENSION "LA MORAINE"
Nice, quiet Home near the Station
Melles Clerc & Grossglauser
Ave. Razude 8

LUCERNE
PENSION LUTZELMATT
Perfect View of Lake and Mountains
Inclusive terms Frs. 8 - Frs. 10

MONTREUX, SWITZERLAND
HOTEL EUROPE
Comfortable Family Hotel
Moderate terms J. Bettschen

MONT PELERIN
sur Vevey
HOTEL DES ALPES
CAND-GAMMETER, Prop.

PRIVATE HOTEL, ZURICH
PENSION FLORHOF
Running Hot & Cold Water
Florhofg. 4, near Central Station & Lake.
Delicious cooking. Garage.
Inclusive terms from fr. 11

RINGGENBERG bei INTERLAKEN
HOTEL BELLEVUE
Beautiful and quiet situation, Glorious View on Lake and Alps, dustfree.
Incl. terms from fr. 7.50 - 8.50

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping at Simpson's

A Store where fashion is specialized . . . the costume and all its accessories . . . treasures from the world's markets.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

FLOWERS
Fresh supply of cut flowers daily.
Careful attention to each order.
Prompt delivery
MISS CAIRNS
Confederation Building
1251 McGill College Avenue
Phone Lancaster 7438

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS

ISLE OF MAN, Upper Douglas—Apartments or private sitting room; conveniently situated for country walks or sea front; moderate terms. MRS. J. W. WILSON, 14 Westminster Terrace.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LEEDS, 69 Victoria Road, Headingley. MRS. OODEN TAYLOR receives paying guests in her refined home; abundant hot water. Phone 51860.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SWITZERLAND
LAKE GENEVA
EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES
RELIABLE HOME—Ideal for Children
Loving and Efficient Supervision
Languages—Music—Sports
(Christian Scientists preferred)
Prospectus—MRS. HILL, Castel Rivaz, Territet-Montreux (Lake Geneva).

CORSETIERES

FOR SPENCER Dress Corsets and Uplift Supports consult MRS. F. A. CROSS, 7, Havelock Road, Preston, Lancs.

SOUTHPORT—Corsetière, MISS D. LINDSAY —Clients visited by request; interviewing hours at 20, Bridge Street, 3 to 6 p. m.

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON

MOFFITT BROS.
for the
NEWEST SPRING MODELS
in COATS and GOWNS
8 to 12 CHURCH ST., Accrington Tel. 2568

MILTON HOLGATE
MEAT PURVEYOR
MILD HOME-CURED BACON
PLAIN or SMOKED
75 Whalley Road, Accrington Tel. 2611
Orders promptly attended to

SCATTER SUNSHINE
With Gifts of Glass, China and Household Requisites from
S. L. HARDISTY, 56, Abbey St.
Goods packed for transit free

BLACKPOOL

Millinery, Gowns, Furs
Aquatite Waterproofs
MDLLE. FLORENCE
33 General Street

DECORATORS
Geo. Whitehead & Sons
Bdunswick St. 30 Kensington Road
OLDHAM BLACKPOOL
Tel. Main (Oldham) 4238

BOLTON

McCARTNEY BROS.
Gentlemen's Outfitters & Hatters
CORPORATION STREET
and 36, Gt. Moor St., Bolton
and 44, Bank St., Rawtenstall
Ladies' Hosiery
and Woollen Underwear Dept.
34 Knowsley Street, Bolton

COME TO
G. WINTERBURN
for Good Stationery and Books
Also Die Stamping & Printing, Visiting Cards, etc.
G. WINTERBURN
Stationer & Newsagent
65, DEANSGATE, BOLTON

COME TO THE
BRITISH PAINT & WALLPAPER CO.
for good quality
Paints, Colours, Varnishes, Stains, etc.
12 & 14, BANK ST., BOLTON Tel.: 3204

GODFROY'S
We are always at your service
for
Bouquets, Sprays, Cut Flowers, etc.
GODFROY'S, Florists
MARKET HALL, BOLTON Telephone 1645

WHITWORTH'S
for
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Umbrellas
Umbrellas Re-Covered and Repaired
154, BRADSHAWGATE, BOLTON
Opposite Tram Offices

Go to WEAVERS
For the Best Only
Seeds, Bulbs, Fertilizers, etc.
23, GT. MOOR STREET, BOLTON

For Groceries & Provisions
JOHN HASLAM
176, St. George's Road, Bolton
Phones 3173-3174
DOFFCOCKER STORES
759, Chorley Old Rd., Bolton Phone 1632
Deliveries Daily

FOOTWEAR
Shoes that pinch are never comfortable
EXTRA — Broadform fitting, made by LOTUS, will give comfort to even the widest feet. Come and be fitted at—
BESWICK'S
3, CHURCHGATE, BOLTON

WATSON & WATSON
Painters and Decorators
NELSON SQUARE, BOLTON
Estimates and Designs submitted for CHURCH work, etc.
Tel.: 1191

BURNLEY

The Wendy Shop
3 ST. JAMES ST., BURNLEY
Children's Outfitting & Ladies' Underclothing

MARSHALL'S
HIGH-CLASS GROCERS
and Home Made Confectioners
538 ACCRINGTON ROAD, ROSEGROVE BURNLEY

The REPEAT SHOP
SWEETS — CHOCOLATES & STATIONERY
Post Office, Rosegrove, Burnley

LIVERPOOL

OWEN
FIRST FOR FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNITURE, AND FURNISHINGS
Owen Owen Ltd.
CLAYTON SQUARE, LIVERPOOL

GARDEN LOVERS
Whatever your Garden, Lawn or Allotment wants may be, you will benefit by getting in touch with Garden Supplies Ltd. (1929)
14-16 Moorfields Tel. Cent. 2469
PRACTICAL CATALOGUE ADVICE.

J. COLLINSON & CO.
34-36 BOLD STREET Phone Royal 3618
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Exclusive Footwear
SLIPPERS make an acceptable GIFT

FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS LIMITED
FHW *FOOTWEAR FOR ALL*
49/51 LONDON ROAD 1 COUNTY RD., WALTON

W. ALEX. KERR
Prof. first prize medallist, B. H. A.
COIFFEUR
Permanent Waving by Latest Methods
62a BOLD STREET Tel. Royal 4086

LANCASHIRE

LIVERPOOL
(Continued)

GEORGE HENRY LEE AND COMPANY LIMITED
Quality for Quality
Liverpool's Lowest Prices—Always
LIVERPOOL

Edward Hall & Son
McSymons Bldgs., 42 Church Street
Tel. Royal 3549
Carpets—Linoleums
Rugs, Curtains & Loose Covers
Estimates Free
Prices Equal to Wholesale

English and Foreign Booksellers
Departments for Stationery, Fountain Pens, Arts and Crafts, School Requisites, Kindergarten occupations, plasticine.
Catalogues on application.
Enquiries carefully answered.
Philip Son and Nephew
20 CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL

Choice Flowers for every occasion. Sent anywhere, anytime. Coopers
Members of Florist Delivery Association

J. FARADAY & SONS Ltd.
The Ladies' Shop
Specialists in Gloves, Corsets, Hosiery, Underwear, etc.
4 BOLD STREET

MILLINERY
GOWNS
EDITH HIBBARD
25 BASNETT STREET Royal 2134
Liverpool HOSIERY KNITWEAR

DECORATOR—ELECTRICIAN
PLUMBER—JOINER
JOHNSON
4 Church Road, Waterloo
Tel. Waterloo 667 Est. 1870

FOR QUALITY TRY
E. Myerscough & Sons
BUTCHERS
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Cherry Birch
(Betula lenta)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Question: What is the difference between the cherry birch, sweet birch, and the black birch?—Miss P. R. C., Chester, Conn.

Answer: There is no difference. These are all common names for one and the same tree. This is the birch which has the very sweet aromatic bark, twigs and leaves. The trunk of this tree is dark brown, close; in age becoming quite ashy-brown and furrowed. The fruiting catkins are short, cylindric, and thick. The leaves are finely toothed, and, when mature are bright green above and smooth except on the veins beneath.

Question: In our local paper a strange snake was spoken of in a small item. It was described as about 3½ feet long and as big around in the middle of the body as a person's wrist. It was too big for a blow snake or a watersnake, and not the shape or color of a blue racer. It had two little horns or ears just back of its eyes. What is your opinion as to its identity?—Mrs. I. M. V., Alger, Mich.

Answer: The only true horned snake is a type of desert viper, found only in Africa. It is probably a "blowing," "puffing" or "spreading" adder. This reptile is nonpoisonous in nature and very fat when blown up. The hornlike effect is gained by a distention of the quadrate bones of the skull and a consequent distortion of the skin on either side of the head. Its Latin designation is Heterodon contortrix. The largest one on record in North America is 37 inches long, recorded in Clinton County, Michigan, in 1919.

Question: Will you please tell about the flower called Christmas rose, and how it is grown? I found your article on yarrow very interesting, and note that you say the flowers often have a pinkish tinge. Perhaps it might be of interest to you to know that I discovered a quantity of the flowers this summer which were bright pink.—Miss C. L. B., Kingston, Mass.

Answer: Christmas rose or Helleborous niger, so called from its open, roselike flower which blooms during the winter months, is a member of the Ranunculaceae or buttercup family. It has five regular sepals, small petals and many carpels and is an erect perennial herb native to Europe and western Asia. It is grown extensively in market gardens and provides white, crimson or purple flowers. They are forced with gentle heat around Christmas time for decorations.

They may be grown in any ordinary light garden loam with a small amount of well-rotted manure and coarse sand. For propagation, the cuttings should be made from the rhizome in August and placed in a pan of light soil in temperature from 55 to 75 degrees Fahr. They may also be raised from seeds, but these must be planted as soon as ripe. After lifting, which should be done some time in September, they may be potted. Give them plenty of sunshine and fresh air. It usually takes three years for seedlings to blossom, which makes them rather undesirable to raise as a house plant.

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: "Name your pizen, stranger," is not a witticism nowadays.

Atlanta Constitution: The wheat surplus could be much greater. Suppose, for instance, it were possible to prepare toast without burning half of it.

A Word a Day

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Few (H. T., who inquires if there is any recognized limit to the number of persons or things which may comprise "a few")—A learned English judge once ruled that seven was the limit of a few—a barrister had stepped out for "a few minutes" and was gone 20—but in this he must have reckoned without Scriptural authority. In I Peter 3: 20 we read that a "few, that is, eight souls were saved by water."

Immortal (L. A. S.) — Yes, the o is as in orb, not as in old.

Affection (L. A. S., who reports hearing this read as *uhfekshun*)—It should be pronounced *a-fek'-shun* (*a* clipped as in *account*, *e* short, *u* as in *circus*).

Daub, author, authorize, naught, aught, exalt (Miss D. L., who asks if the "vowel sound should be like that in order or like that in awe")—There is no difference between the vowel sound in order and that in awe, it being in each instance the "caret or circumflex o" as in orb (corresponding with the *au* in *haul*). The vowel sounds in the words submitted should conform with this.

Spiritual, natural, picture, scriptural, mature (Miss D. L., who inquires the sound of the *tu*)—As *tu*, avoiding so far as possible the tendency to palatalize it into *choo*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Affected by the city's financial problem, Chicago's public library system has made a public appeal for up-to-date magazines and periodicals?

One can go abroad for a nickel—at least from Detroit to Windsor by ferry?

The League of Nations formally came into existence on Jan. 10, 1920?

Golf is considered the sport requiring the most skill?

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

IT IS a test of character to be considerate in the crowd when others are too hurried to remember.

—J. EDWARDSON

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Neighborliness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Upper Darby, Penna.

THERE is a family in a southern state who live in a big, rambling farmhouse. It hasn't the conveniences of a modern dwelling, but it overlooks a lazily flowing river and is home to its owners. For many years they lived there, until an ambitious relative offered to pay their expenses to a distant island where pineapple-growing promised great results. After selling their livestock, and also selling or giving away most of their house furnishings, they started off with high hopes. But instead of the expected fortune, failure and deprivation came, and so with heavy hearts they wrote to a friend back home that they would return, though they did not know how they could ever get reëstablished again.

On the train one of the small children told something of their plight. Sympathetic strangers took up a collection, and besides this, made sure that tickets were obtained for the rest of their journey.

Friends met them at the station and drove them the five miles to what had been their house. The family was almost afraid to think of its bareness and lack of repair. The outside appearance fulfilled their expectations, for many months of weathering had not improved the wooden roof and walls. But within, all was cozily familiar; every piece of furniture was in its accustomed place and the shelves were piled with provisions. Happy neighbors had prepared a luscious meal. The livestock was in the yard.

Some of these things were returned as gifts, some were to be paid for as was convenient, and at greatly reduced prices. The neighbors were apologetic to have to ask anything, but farmers there do not earn much, and many sacrifices were made to return some of the things.

This is an occasion the family will never forget, and their home is doubly dear to them because of it.

The Children's Corner

Curley Cue and Company Build a Pig's Cottage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Curley Cue the Carpenter
Was sitting at his door
Eating sweet potatoes
By the dozen or the score.
He liked them roasted,
Cold or hot.
The chief thing was to
Have a lot.
When one was gone,
You understand,
He liked to have
The next at hand.

"I DO believe," said Curley Cue to his pet mouse, Fido, who was playing about, "I do believe I see James Jefferson Jinks, Esquire, coming up the hill. I wonder what he wants me to build."

James Jefferson Jinks, Esquire, was a stout man and prosperous. He was so stout that his tailor charged him one and a half times as much as he charged anybody else for a new suit of clothes, and so prosperous that he didn't care. He came up the hill slowly, stopping now and then to take off his tall hat and refresh himself by smoothing his forehead with a large silk handkerchief.

"A long hill, Mr. Cue," said Mr. Jinks, when he got to the top.

"So it is, Mr. Jinks," said the carpenter. "Will you have a cold roasted sweet potato?"

"I don't mind if I do," said Mr. Jinks. "Ahhh! That is a good cold roasted sweet potato! But to business, to business. I didn't climb this hill to eat a cold roasted sweet potato. I want you to build me a pig pen, Mr. Cue. I'm going to keep a pig."

"Can't do it, Mr. Jinks," said Carpenter Cue. "Not a pen. A pig is a fine animal, and I don't hold with keeping them in a pen. Now if you want me to build you a nice house for your pig, with a proper yard for your pig to exercise in, why, sir, that's different. Something in the way of a colonial cottage, with a neat colonial fence round it and room enough inside for an old-fashioned garden. And perhaps a screened porch for the pig in summer and a sun parlor in winter.

"Have it your own way," said Mr. Jinks, making a grand gesture. "It sounds a bit expensive, but the important thing is to get a place for the pig. When can you begin?"

"I'll be around right after lunch," said Carpenter Cue. "It won't have to be as large a cottage as if you were going to live in it yourself. So, I dare say, I'll get it done in less than a month."

"I'll look for you," said Mr. Jinks, heading himself down the hill. "Well, well, well! It will be easier going down than it was coming up."

Curley Cue the Carpenter,
As soon as lunch was done,
Got out his automobile
And started it to run.
He loaded it with everything
He thought he would require
To build a cottage any pig
Would honestly admire.
He closed his door,
But did not lock it,
And carried Fido
In his pocket.

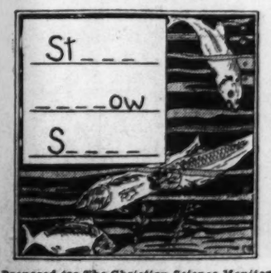
And when a month later, he had finished his job and swept up the shavings, Mr. James Jefferson Jinks's pig had as pleasant a home as any pig ever lived in. All it needed was time enough for the flowers to come up in the old-fashioned garden and the rose vine to grow and clamber along the pick fence.

The Adventures of Waddles

"THIS STUMP," SAID FLUFF WITH SOLEMN FACE, "WAS ONCE A FOREST MONARCH'S BASE.
1.
"OH, WHAT A TREE IT WAS, AND HOW I LEARNED TO LOVE ITS EVERY BOUGH!"
2.
"I, TOO," SAID I, "RECALL THAT TREE— ITS SHADE AND RUSTIC MAJESTY."
3.
AND THOUGH THIS STUMP SHOULD DISAPPEAR, WE WON'T FORGET WHAT ONCE STOOD HERE.
4.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Fish Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The names of three missing fish, written in the spaces as indicated, will enable you to spell 1, a hard metal. 2, a darkened portion or space. 3, a large nail.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Monitor Puzzle:

FeaTure
HouseHold
HomE Forum

Music
SpOrt
FinaNcial
EducatIonal
AnTique
EditOrial
ChildRen's

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1932

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Mr. Stimson Has an Errand

LAST summer those eminent American tourists, Mr. Mellon and Mr. Stimson, managed their vacationing so well that some of the most vital international arrangements of recent years were by-products of their sojourning in Europe. Notably the Mellon-Stimson holiday developed into the Hoover debt holiday. But this year events will not wait for vacations.

The former Secretary of the Treasury is already en route to London as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. And the Secretary of State is sailing this week on a flying trip to Geneva. As head of the American delegation to the Disarmament Conference, Mr. Stimson was expected to go to the conference when a critical stage had been reached. Whether he is called now by the hope for genuine progress at the Disarmament Conference, or by the exigencies of the general politico-economic situation, is not clear.

There are good reasons, however, for giving full credence to the official statement of the State Department, which declares that his primary purpose is to promote disarmament. Mr. Stimson's sudden decision to visit Geneva at this time apparently grows out of the report brought to President Hoover by Mr. Norman H. Davis, member of the American delegation. There are indications that the progress of negotiations for the reduction of arms is greater than had been expected.

The possibility of restricting certain types of "offensive" weapons seems to have developed into a probability. Advocates of peace and demanders of economy have combined to put pressure upon the conference. Much informal discussion has gone on while the sessions have been in formal adjournment. It had been assumed that some definite political adjustments were needed in Europe before much progress could be made with disarmament. It was thought the work at Geneva must wait upon the French and German elections and the reparations decisions at Lausanne.

But now there seems to be a disposition among the delegates to devise certain restrictions of weapons upon which agreement can be obtained regardless of the success or failure of political peacemaking. If Mr. Stimson's presence in Geneva can give just the added American weight needed to push these disarmament projects to completion, his trip will be well worth while.

At the same time there seems little likelihood that the Secretary of State could give the statesmen of Europe any assurances about debts which would help them. Before they do anything about reparations, they hope fervently to obtain some promise that the United States will do something about debts. But Mr. Stimson can give no guarantees. If the European Premiers could only arrange a House junket around Lac Leman or take the Senate out to lunch at the Quai d'Orsay, they might get an effective pledge. But the Secretary of State cannot give it.

He can, however, lend an ear. And he can bring back information which will support Mr. Hoover if the President decides later to pursue his plan for rehabilitating the Debt Funding Commission to reëxamine the debts in light of present capacities to pay. And that, too, might be a useful service by Mr. Stimson. For after the elections are out of the way it may become more readily apparent that some adjustment of war debts would promote America's own interests.

In any case, every such journey as Mr. Stimson's—entailing personal contacts between makers of policy—offers an opportunity for those basic improvements in international understanding which more than anything else can facilitate disarmament.

The Irish Empire

WHEN James V of Scotland became James I of England, the question was, Had Scotland conquered England, or vice versa? Since then with names like MacDonald as Prime Minister and in seats of the mighty in Empire banks, as professional men, with a Macaulay as the chief power in that great insurance company, the Sun of Canada, is there little wonder that there are few loud cries for the setting up of a Scottish Free State?

Why doesn't the Irish Free State take the same view? Some might think the Irish had been content to conquer the Americas from Chile north to New York and Boston, leaving the rest of the English-speaking world to the Scots, the Welsh and the English.

But such is not at all the case. Irish names are numerous in the roll of honor in every part of the English-speaking world: Mr. James Scullin, until lately Prime Minister in Australia, Sir Horace Plunkett, the founder of the agricultural coöperative movement, Sir Arthur Sullivan, the musical composer, Sir Thomas Lipton, merchant and yachtsman, G. Bernard Shaw. Aren't the irreconcilable Irish of the Irish Republican Army in their "Little Ireland" Easter pronouncement overlooking their "Empire" overseas?

The reports from Dublin indicate that Mr. de Valera's new Government has seen this Empire and intends to send Mr. Lemass, de Valera's first lieutenant, to Ottawa to take part in the Imperial Economic Conference there in July. Of course, Mr. Lemass might not be invited, for from Ottawa come intimations that Canada would regard repudiation of the oath of allegiance as putting the Free State outside the Empire. But from Dublin comes word that members of the de Valera Government are already insisting on modification of their leader's position on the oath.

Wet Plans and Women's Safety

IN THEIR eagerness to accord each citizen his full quota of so-called "personal liberty," the wets appear to have overlooked one aspect of the prohibition question, namely, the effect of a liquor-soaked community on the safe conduct of the woman worker, especially the woman who must work at night.

According to available statistics, there are in the United States over 8,200,000 women in industry. In round numbers, a list of women workers in a few specific fields reads thus:

Telephone operators	175,000
Stenographers and typists	559,000
Charwomen and cleaners	24,000
Waitresses	114,000

In addition to these are thousands of saleswomen, bookkeepers, textile workers, and so on, together with more thousands of women students in night school and extension courses. Probably at least 75 per cent of these women have to travel on the highways or use public conveyances both by day and by night, and many of them, to judge by observation, must travel without benefit of escort.

The wets at one time or another have outlined policies to legalize the sale of intoxicating beverages under limitations, but none of these restrictions seems very likely either to satisfy the extreme liquor propagandists or to keep drunkenness out of reach of the individual whose appetite for liquor is stronger than his resistance. Liquor legally made would be just that much easier illegally to obtain, and the prevalence of drunkenness, with all it means to the safety of women, would be again the problem it was in, say, 1914.

Residents of any city have only to remember conditions surrounding the railway terminals some fifteen years ago to realize the general "clean-up" which has taken place since the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect. The wets pass lightly over the significant fact that today it is possible for women to travel to and from these terminals at any hour, with practically no unpleasant contact with intoxicated men, whereas in former years it was not uncommon for a woman to be jostled by them.

It is admitted that even today traveling conditions are not ideal, but it is doubtful if the most ardent male proponent of repeal would be quite so ardent were his financial circumstances suddenly reversed and a wife or sister thrown into the industrial world. Nor would the woman who now advocates repeal be quite so warm in her argument were she compelled to endure the nightly contacts which fall to the lot of her less fortunate sisters. More likely she would make a ringing plea for the tightening up of the agencies through which prohibition enforcement is accomplished.

Too Many Tax Cooks?

THE unwieldy character of federal machinery in fiscal matters has been demonstrated again by the failure of the Ways and Means Committee tax bill in the House of Representatives and the passage of a patched-together substitute. This unwieldiness is derived from the fact that those responsible for the conduct of policy have not the power to make their wishes effective even in emergencies.

Who is responsible for the conduct of policy is plainly apparent from the unnecessary Democratic gibe at the "Hoover deficit." The Executive is responsible. But he is hamstrung by the Constitution from doing very much about the deficit. He must rely upon Congress, in particular upon the House of Representatives, which holds the exclusive power of originating revenue bills, the Senate having the power only of unlimited amendment. All that the Executive can do is to suggest ways and means of accomplishing the objective.

Let us trace the procedure in connection with the tax bill. The Executive, through his Secretary of the Treasury, took his ideas on taxation to the responsible committee of the House, the Ways and Means Committee. Secretary Mills's appearance partook of the character of the appearance of a Finance Minister in Europe before the parliamentary body. But there the likeness ends abruptly. Having given his ideas, the Executive then withdrew entirely from the picture, neither the President nor any member of his Cabinet having the authority to sit and vote in the Legislature as the corresponding officers have in Europe.

Morover, it so happens that the Democrats enjoy a majority in the House, and therefore on the committees, whereas the Administration is Republican. It can readily be seen that this situation, impossible in Europe, further handicaps the Executive in influencing the Legislature. In point of fact, on this occasion there has been no suggestion that the Administration wished to do anything more than influence Congress to balance the budget.

The Ways and Means Committee, having heard Secretary Mills, then proceeded to write its own bill. It differed from the Treasury's ideas as chalk from cheese. Though a Republican committee probably would have conformed approximately to the Administration's wishes, this is not always the case, the House being very jealous of its prerogative as the originating body.

Usually the committee has the last word on the subject so far as the House is concerned. Most of the work of the House, in fact, is done in committee. The power of the Ways and Means Committee, however, derives only partly from its appointment. It never seeks to assume too much from its mandate. It keeps its ear to the ground during its deliberations, consulting frequently with the floor leaders and the Speaker, whose job it is to insure party discipline. All this preparation seems to have been made on this occasion.

In due course the tax bill came before the House, but, in spite of the preparation, it failed to receive its support. That the Representatives withheld indorsement was due to two reasons. First, party lines in the present Congress are confused and leadership is apparently halting. Secondly, consumers and retailers throughout the country, coming to a last-minute decision that a general sales tax, the corner stone of the tax bill, was not in their interests, deluged their Congressmen with protests between the committee stage and the entrance of the bill upon the floor of the House.

Such a brief account of the unwieldiness of the Federal Government machinery in fiscal matters is not adequate in explaining all the difficulty entailed in American budget balancing, but it is sufficient to account for the peculiar handicaps under which the Government has to labor in making the effort.

Britain's Balanced Budget

THE British Treasury now has before it the exact results of its own and the nation's efforts to make both ends meet in this momentous period. Last year's economy act and the revised budget—two measures for reducing expenditure and increasing revenue which the National Government took to avert a deficit—have achieved what they were planned to achieve and, indeed, a little more. The budget has been balanced with a small surplus—£364,000—and this surplus would have been considerably bigger if Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, had appropriated all the £23,000,000 which it had been planned to take from the dollar reserve fund. Instead, he took only £12,750,000. Provision has been made on the expenditure side for debt redemption up to £32,508,000. Moreover, current expenditure on unemployment has been met out of revenue, so the balancing of the budget has been accomplished in fact as well as in form.

The achievement is a remarkable one. But it has involved a sacrifice which no nation could be expected to bear again and again. For a deficit of over £70,000,000 foreshadowed last September there has been substituted a surplus—if debt redemption is added and the dollar reserve subtracted—of over £21,000,000.

On the economy side, it has involved a most drastic cutting down of social services, large reductions in salaries and the abandonment of many schemes of useful national work. On the revenue side, the nation has had to submit to heavy extra taxation at a time when it was least able to bear the added burden. It is an extraordinary fact that the yield from income tax surtax has been actually £19,000,000 greater than was estimated. This in the main is due to the fact that the great body of taxpayers have responded to the appeal to their patriotism and have paid what was due from them promptly.

But this promptitude clearly means that to some extent next year's revenue has been anticipated. It must also be remembered that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's device whereby a year and a quarter's income tax was collected in one year cannot be repeated. The next budget will have to make provision for that fact. It is clear that in the year to come it will not be possible to offer much relief to taxpayers, and no Chancellor will dare to count constantly on patriotic response of a public keyed up to a sense of national crisis and danger.

Great Britain has taken the first great step toward setting her house in order. But she has not yet completed the task. The outlook would have been bad indeed if she had not been able to balance her budget and restore the balance of trade. Her resolute attitude on these issues has afforded a salutary example to the world.

But the situation will not cease to be grave until there is a more firmly marked improvement in trade than is yet apparent. It is important that the downward move has been checked. There are indeed signs of some recovery in many British industries. But there can be no return to old standards of prosperity until Britain once again can count on exporting her goods to prosperous foreign markets.

Britain may be destined to attain a certain measure of commercial security by improved trade within the confines of the British Empire—much will depend on the Ottawa conference—but even success there cannot be full compensation for the loss of trade with other nations of the world.

Improvement in Britain's position is a step toward improvement for the rest of the world. On the other hand, without world recovery there can be no full recovery for Britain.

A New Franco-American Tie

AN AMERICAN traveler, when asked what were his last memory of his native land and the first welcome sight on his return, will undoubtedly speak of the Statue of Liberty, France's gift to America, beckoning to him as his ship steamed past Bedloe's Island. But now the venerated Lady of Liberty must bow to a friendly rival—a second representation of entente between La Belle France and the United States.

Negotiations have been completed for La Maison Française, a six-story building sponsored by the French Committee for the Development of Economic and Intellectual Relations, to be built as a part of New York's greatest construction project, the Rockefeller Center. Here exhibits of French art, natural science and commercial activities will teach native Americans much about France and French culture.

The gracious Lady of Liberty has for years told Americans that they have friends overseas. La Maison Française will teach Americans something about those friends.

Editorial Notes

Although 102 sizes of men's shoes are manufactured, the problem of "stepping into the other fellow's shoes" still remains a matter of something other than size.

Washington haberdashers are said to be featuring a new "buttonless shirt." But long ago some of the laundries beat them to it.

A German has built a fourteen-pound rocket that develops 300 horsepower. No, these are not for Fourth of July use

A National Treasure House

By FORREST CRISSEY

MORE than a million pilgrims to the United States national capital visit the Library of Congress each year, view the forest of gleaming marble pillars in its rotunda, glance at the original of the Constitution of the United States and the priceless Gutenberg Bible, peep into the great circular reading room and depart with scarcely the remotest realization of how true a symbol is the gleaming Torch of Learning that tips the great dome of this vast treasure house of books, manuscripts, prints and films.

Its service to learning is not comprehended, even suspected, by more than a few of each 10,000 entering its doors. It is, almost literally, the one great university of all the American people. It is the fountainhead of the kind of knowledge which enters into the serious literature of America. Thousands of histories, biographies and economic books have been written in its study rooms and "stacks" to which privileged workers are admitted—stacks which carry 4,292,288 books. Of these, 55,000 books and 26,000 pamphlets are so priceless that they are accessible only by admission to a grated inclosure which suggests a bank. Many of these rare books are individually worth thousands of dollars each.

* * *

Few of the visiting pilgrims suspect that, on the top floor, are more than fifty private study rooms for the use of research workers and writers engaged in important tasks—with a reference library of more than 3000 volumes within ready reach on open shelves. Any book in the library will be brought to these study rooms excepting those classed as "rare," which must be examined in their banklike inclosure. Books, however, are only the beginnings of the service to writers and investigators. A corps of eighteen "consultants," experts in various lines of knowledge, are freely available to those working in the study rooms and stacks.

The source-material, both manuscript and printed, is extensively used by graduate students of the leading universities of the country—Johns Hopkins, Yale, Harvard, Princeton and many others, especially by those pursuing their studies for the doctorate. For example, Prof. O. P. Chitwood, head of department of history of the University of West Virginia, recently brought to the library his graduate students who used its source-material under his supervision, and for their work in the library they eventually received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

In the division of manuscript are several million pieces of manuscript, including the papers not only of many of the most distinguished Americans in the public life of the past, but also the papers of most of the Presidents from Washington to the present. Here also are the hundreds of thousands of photostatic reproductions of source-material in American history secured from foreign archives. These reproductions were made possible under funds given by John D. Rockefeller Jr., and provide American historians with source-material that otherwise they would find it necessary to go abroad to examine.

The historian who has need to examine a book or manuscript relating to America and, for example, to be found only in the British Museum, goes to the manuscript division of the library, receives a tiny roll of film, places it in a projector and reads it, in large page form, as slowly as he likes. Then he may procure, at nominal cost, clear photostatic prints made from the film. Thousands of these films, touching every phase of history related to America, are stored in capsule form in the library. This work has cost close to $1,000,000.

* * *

On certain subjects other specialized libraries in America may have a superior collection; the rare book collection of the Library of Congress is the greatest, comprising the rarities of all subjects of learning, excepting law and music.

The most important part of the rare book collection relates to American history and literature. Here are found the contemporary editions of the writings of the earliest voyagers—including pamphlets about the discoveries of Americus Vespucius.

A choice collection is that of Benjamin Franklin, items comprising books both written and printed by him—a few priceless volumes that were in his personal library and bear his pointed comments in marginal notations. A collection that is constantly used by students is a file of eighteenth century American pamphlets, newspapers and magazines, including about 1500 almanacs—among them very rare copies of Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanac." There are three issues of the American Gazette printed in London in 1776 as American propaganda—apparently, all that have survived of this periodical.

The collection also is particularly rich in books giving the early background of different religious sects and organizations.

The number of students using the rare book room recently has more than doubled. Owners of important private collections increasingly realize that the National Library is a fitting place for their permanent home. A new wing to the Library of Congress is already under construction to give the rare book collection a beautiful and appropriate setting. Its architecture is suggestive of Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

Notes From Paris

Station For Le Bourget

LE BOURGET, the Paris airport, which is also the terminal point of almost all the important continental air routes, is to have a station worthy of its size and importance, according to an announcement made by Etienne Riché, when he was Undersecretary of State for Air in the Laval Government. The new building, which is to form part of the national reëquipment plan voted last autumn, will face the airport. On the ground floor there will be one main hall with offices of all the leading air lines and other facilities for air travelers. The first and second floors will be used as a restaurant and a hotel and there will also be a large terrace commanding a good view of the flying ground. It is estimated that the building itself will cost 7,000,000 francs—$280,000—and that its interior and exterior arrangements will cost a further 5,000,000 francs. Work is to be started almost immediately.

* * *

A Demand For Right to Vote

The French Senate was sitting. A long, and presumably rather dry debate was in progress on the question of changing the status of small local railways. But suddenly, like an echo from the days of the suffragettes in England, a voice from one of the public galleries announced, "We women want the right to vote." The president, astonished, looked up and ordered the attendants to eject the woman. But when the guards tried to carry out this order, they found that she was attached not only to the seat on which she was sitting, but to the back of it and also to a near-by pillar, by means of a steel chain encased in pink silk. It took ten guards five minutes to break the chain, the seat and its back. The Senate is proverbially opposed to granting women the right to vote.

* * *

One Thousand Stage Sets

The Théâtre de la Comédie Française is said to be the only theater in the world giving more than 500 performances a year with 200 different plays. The sets necessary for these plays are not kept at the theater itself, but in a building at Neuilly, just outside Paris. M. Léo Devred supervises the safe storage of over 1000 such settings, some of which are 100 years old; he succeeded his father who did this work for forty-four years. The sets are taken to and from the theater in long trailers attached to motor lorries.

* * *

Ushers Wish New Titles

There was a time when all the ushers in the ministries of the French Republic were known as "suisses." But little by little this term has been abandoned in favor of the word "huissier." The only exception to this general change was at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and when former Prime Minister Laval, who was also Minister of Foreign Affairs at that time, took up his duties at the Foreign Office he was presented by the "suisses" with a petition asking that their title might also be changed to "huissiers." They felt that it was a social stigma to be known as "suisses," and M. Laval promised to consider their request.

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New National Museum

In 1923 the Government bought the "Domaine de Sceaux," which lies a few miles southwest of Paris and comprises a comparatively modern château, an "orangerie," and a large park, with the purpose of transforming it into a national museum. The work of transformation is now practically complete. The "orangerie," which dates back to the days of Louis XIV, has been restored and is to house the heavier museum pieces of the collections of the Ile-de-France, such as statuary and fragments of carved stone from old buildings. The château itself, which was built in 1856 to take the place of the old one destroyed during the Directoire, is also to become a museum on the lines of the Carnavalet, but it will not be opened to the public for several months. The park has been made into public gardens.

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More than 1200 winged inhabitants reside permanently within Rouen's majestic cathedral. This strange fact is revealed by an unofficial census which has just been taken of the cathedral's population. No fewer than 700 or 800 pigeons use the cathedral as their home, their favorite nesting place being the medieval Tour de Beurre. There are 250 bats, sixty hawks, forty owls, and thirty-five ravens, according to this census.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Too Much Tied to Gold?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue you spoke of the place of esteem and leadership in American affairs for years held by bankers, and rather criticized them for their lack of response to the efforts of the Administration, evidenced by the reduction in bank loans.

I hold no brief for the banking element, especially those of the large cities who enjoy a great influence with the Administration, but I feel that the average banker is not to be blamed for the apparent lack of coöperation of which you complain. These people see no improvement in the factual situation—there is no resilience in the prices of commodities, real estate, etc., nor any sign of improvement, upon which to base confidence that the borrower's business will show such a betterment as to warrant the bank's confidence that its depositors' money, which it lends, will be repaid. The banker's position is very delicate—with all the good will in the world, yet he must still look facts in the face, and when he does so, nothing the Administration has yet done has in the least affected prices, and only advancing prices are going to move the business machine off the dead center of inertia on which it now stands.

To buy and sell, business men must see the chance of a profit. At present the continued fall in commodity prices presents them with nothing but the surety of a loss—and an idle dollar beats an invested one in the race for a profit. Can those in authority see but one way to improve this situation, namely, an offer to lend, provided good security can be obtained? The banker now doubts the very term "good security."

England, as well grounded a country in the science of money and the beauties of the gold standard as any in the world—in fact, she is the mother of the single standard of money—went off the gold standard, and there is very distinct evidence of its wisdom in every report from London that reaches these shores. Can it be that our Government and bank system are impervious to the error of gold only as money, notwithstanding evidence that is being piled up mountain-high daily? All the signs are that gold, like any other commodity that is scarce, and for which there is unlimited and tremendous insistent demand, has increased in value in the last two and one-half years 50 per cent, and continues to increase, and will continuously do so, until something is done to take from it at least a part of its use as money. If the commodity was any other in the world than gold, action would be prompt and effective.

ALLAN KENNEDY.

Fort Smith, Ark.

World Travelers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As president of California's San Diego Centennial Exposition, I want to express my appreciation of the article which appeared on the first page of your issue of March 14.

In my twenty-two years of exposition experience, I have traveled over a large portion of the globe, and in my travels have learned to appreciate the importance of your newspaper. It is truly an international newspaper. On the trips I made into the interior of several of the South American countries, I was generally able (with the possible exception of two or three cities) to find copies of The Christian Science Monitor. Very many times it was the only newspaper from which I could get any American news. It is my honest opinion that no other newspaper in the world has as wide and influential a circulation as yours.

D. C. COLLIER.

San Diego, Calif.